FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 217 *9 November 1982*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Bovin on U.S. Policy, Prospects at Arms Talks AA 1
[IZVESTIYA 5 Nov]
Soviet UN Official Attacks U.S. Arms Strategy AA 4
[PRAVDA 30 Oct]
U.S. Vindication of Arms Race Discussed AA 5
[Petrov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 2 Nov]
Support for Peace, Geneva Talks Viewed AA 7
[Kuznetsov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Oct]
IZVESTIYA Assessment of World Disarmament Week AA 9
[Vernikov, 1 Nov]
Military Scientist Views U.S. War Strategy AA 12
[Simonyan in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Oct]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Leaders To Meet in Prague in Dec [AFP] BB 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Hails East Bloc's Cohesion BB 1
[2 Nov]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

CSCE Delegates Resume Deliberations in Madrid CC 1
Soviet Delegation's Arrival CC 1
Soltan on Positions CC 1
Levin on Expectations CC 1
U.S. Vote on Falklands in UN Tied to Reagan Tour CC 2
[Rostovtsev]
UN Body Hears Critics of IMF Loan to S. Africa CC 3
[Vasilets]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further Discussion of U.S. Election Results A 1
'Disillusion' Expressed A 1
[Gerasimov, Zorin, Druzhinin]
Military Budgets [Biryukov] A 2
Both Sides Benefit From U.S.-USSR Culture Links A 2
[Kurdyumov in PRAVDA 3 Nov]
U.S. Army Secretary's 'Brazen Lie' Assailed A 3
[Skrylnik in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Oct]

NORTHEAST ASIA

History of Soviet Support for DPRK Reviewed C 1
[Mikhaylov]
Students' Demonstration in S. Korea Reported C 2
CPSU Delegation Completes Visit to Mongolia C 2
[PRAVDA 3 Nov]

SOUTH ASIA

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Sees Progress in Afghanistan D 1
'Revolution Has Won' D 1
'Guarding Gains' [29 Oct] D 1
Activities in Moscow of India's Naval Chief D 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Oct]
Briefs: Afghan Provincial Radios; Delegation to Sri Lanka D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

USSR-SRV Treaty, Friendship Celebrated E 1
VCP Approves Truong Chinh Visits to USSR, Cuba E 3
[PRAVDA 2 Nov]
SRV Labor Official on SRV Workers in USSR E 3
Vietnam Denies Chemical Weapons Charge E 4
[PRAVDA 3 Nov]
USSR To Send Aid to Vietnamese Disaster Victims E 5
[PRAVDA 3 Nov]
Weinberger Tours S.E. Asia, Advocates ASEAN Ties E 5
Military Spending Hike [PRAVDA] E 5
Accent on Vietnam E 6
[Bulantsev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 2 Nov]

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Ministers Assess Domestic Problems F 1
PZPR Politburo Seeks Peace, End to Martial Law F 1
Baybakov Receives Polish Planning Chief F 1
[PRAVDA 3 Nov]
NOVOYE VREMYA on Polish Workers' Movement F 2
[Sergeyeva, No 44]
Brezhnev Speeches Published in Hungary F 2
[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 3 Nov]
Marchuk Receives Bulgarian Technology Official F 2
[PRAVDA 5 Nov]
Marchuk Receives Yugoslav Scientific Official F 2
[PRAVDA 3 Nov]

WESTERN EUROPE

New Turkish Constitution Approved by Voters G 1
U.S. Military Buildup in Turkey Noted G 1
[Shalnev]
Spadolini's Visit to U.S. for Talks Assessed G 1
[Yuriyev]
Portugal's Eanes, PCP Criticize New Constitution G 2
Danish CP CC Plenum Meeting Results G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PRAVDA Rejects Draper Mission as 'Maneuvering' H 1
[Grigoryev, 4 Nov]
Algerian-USSR Friendship Week Celebrated H 1
[Algiers EL MOUDJAHID 29-30 Oct]
Officials Attend Algerian Embassy Reception H 2
[PRAVDA 3 Nov]
Reports on Iranian Advances Into Iraq Cited H 2
Fatah Revolution Council Meets in Tunis H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Official on Nature of Soviet Aid to Africa [Koshelev] J 1
Israel's 'Expansion' in Africa Assessed J 1
Kulik Commentary J 1
Israeli-Zairian Military Cooperation J 2
Situation in Upper Volta 'Remains Tense' J 3
Provisional Bureau Head Appointed J 3
Malagasy President Reelected; Socialism Upheld J 4
Brezhnev Sends Greetings to Tanzania's Nyerere [PRAVDA 3 Nov] J 4
Mozambique Development, USSR Aid Assessed [Osipov in PRAVDA 1 Nov] J 4
RSA Moving To Consolidate Hold on Walvis Bay J 5

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Great October Revolution Anniversary Celebrated O 1
Officials at Moscow Jubilee [PRAVDA 3 Nov] O 1
Correction on Dushanbe Rally O 1
Government, Political Leaders Send GOSR Greetings O 1
DRA Leaders [Kabul] O 1
Dost Message to Gromyko [Kabul] O 2
DRA's Ratebzad [BAKHTAR] O 3
Pakistan's Ziaul Haq [Karachi] O 3
India's Singh, Gandhi [Delhi] O 3
Bangladesh Leaders [Dhaka] O 3
YAR, Egyptian Presidents O 3
Algerian President, Ministers [APS] O 4
Moroccan King [MAP] O 4
Guinea's Sekou Toure [Conakry] O 4
Mauritania's Haydalla [Nouakchott] O 5
Venezuelan CP Leader O 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Defends USSR Nationalities Policy [Korionov, 5 Nov] R 1
Young Churchgoers Betray Communist Convictions [Konchyus in SOVETSKAYA LITVA 23 Oct] R 3
PRAVDA Urges Increased Political Education [2 Nov] R 6
Further Details on Chernenko Visit to Tbilisi R 7
Chernenko, Shevardnadze Talk [ZARYA VOSTOKA 31 Oct] R 7
Text of Chernenko Speech [ZARYA VOSTOKA 30 Oct] R 9
Details of Shcherbitskiy Visit to Donetsk R 18
Tours Enterprises [PRAVDA UKRAINY 30 Oct] R 18
Addresses Meeting R 19
Belorussian CP Holds Eighth Plenum in Minsk [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 28 Oct] R 20
Latvian CP Plenum Held, Agriculture Discussed [PRAVDA 3 Nov] R 21
USSR CSA Issues Data on Living Standards R 21
Envoy to U.S. Made Hero of Socialist Labor R 22
AFP: Jewish Activist Arrested in Leningrad R 22

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Romanov Reads Brezhnev Message at Factory S 1
Brezhnev Sends Greeting to Altay Chemical Workers S 2
Problems in Developing W. Siberian Energy Cited S 2
[Belanov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 28 Oct]
Briefs: Azerbaijan Oil Production; Power Generation in Kirghiz SSR; S 2
Kirghiz Industrial Production

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 4-8 November T 1
Role of Enterprises Subsidiary Farms Discussed T 1
[Kuzmischev, Nikitin, Sharov in PRAVDA 1 Nov]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Salyut-7 Cosmonauts Achieve 180 Days in Orbit U 1
New TV Relay Station Opens in Georgia Mountains U 1
[PRAVDA 1 Nov]
Briefs: TV Transmitter in Altay U 1

BOVIN ON U.S. POLICY, PROSPECTS AT ARMS TALKS

PM091021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "Two Lines"]

[Text] More than 160 sovereign states exist on our planet, which turns out to be small and quite crowded. Many of them are extremely different from each other in terms of level of socioeconomic and political development, size of territory and population, history and culture, geographical position and natural wealth. From this stems the heterogeneity of interests and objectives, the complex, contradictory latticework, the interaction between which creates the tangled network of contemporary international relations. From this also stems the contradictoriness and multidimensionality of world politics, their dynamism and the existence of different and often opposing trends and approaches to particular problems of international life.

However, considering the main, most acute political problem of our time -- is there to be war or peace? -- the struggle and clash between two deepseated trends, two lines in world politics, can be clearly perceived behind the motley, changing kaleidoscope of events. Public opinion usually associates one of these lines with U.S. policy and the other with USSR policy.

"The line of the United States and those who follow in its footsteps," L.I. Brezhnev declared at the conference of military leaders in the Kremlin, "is the deepening of tension and the maximum exacerbation of the situation. They dream of politically isolating and economically weakening the USSR and its allies. They have mounted an unprecedented arms race, especially a nuclear arms race, and are trying to achieve military superiority. In embarking on this path imperialism is irresponsibly toying with the fate of the peoples."

The militarist, adventurist thrust of U.S. foreign policy has emerged as a result of a lengthy struggle within the American ruling class. The various factions and groups of the U.S. monopoly bourgeoisie and the American political elite have always taken different views of detente. Moderate circles had the upper hand in the late sixties and the first half of the seventies. They proceeded from the premise that America must come to terms with the realities of the world around it and that detente and the reduction of the threat of war are equally advantageous to both the United States and the Soviet Union. They decided to move away from sterile confrontation and to travel the path of talks and accords taking into account the interests of both sides' security. This was how detente began, detente which in a few years markedly changed the world political climate.

But this in no way meant that the opponents of detente had surrendered their positions. Their main thesis went like this: Detente is harmful to the United States and leads to the erosion of America's foreign policy positions and to a decline in its "greatness" and prestige in international affairs. How about some arguments? They found no difficulty in seeking them. The Americans were beaten in Vietnam and thrown out of Iran -- therefore America is turning into a "powerless giant." The dictatorships in Greece, Portugal and Spain were eliminated -- therefore the "Reds" are on the offentsive in West Europe. The Portuguese colonial empire collapsed, the revolution triumphed in Ethiopia and the American puppets were overthrown in Nicaragua -- therefore the notorious "hands" of Moscow and Havana are enveloping America in a pincer movement. As for Afghanistan, it goes without saying that just a little bit further and the "Russians" will reach the shores of the Persian Gulf and will have the West by the throat.

I am not exaggerating. That is exactly what was written and said. However, by linking its policy with support for the most reactionary, venal and tyrannical regimes, America always puts itself in the position of a "whipping boy" when the peoples overthrow hated tyrants. The source and motive force of the changes that take place should be sought not elsewhere, not in Moscow or Havana, but in the inhuman conditions that produce uprisings and revolutions.

But as yet there are not many people in the United States who have learned to perceive these "subtleties." Primitive rightwing propaganda -- "The Russians are coming." -- sounds simpler and more understandable to the middle American [sredneamerikanskiy] ear. America is being "insulted." America is being "ordered around" -- therefore America has got to be defended. A wave of great-power, chauvinist, anticommunist feeling swept the country. The economic situation also worked in favor of the conservatives -- the unemployment, inflation and growth in the burdens of life could be put down to the "liberals" who (after all, in the rightwingers' view Keynes was not far from Marx) had virtually implanted socialism in America.

As a result the pendulum of political life in the United States swung sharply to the right. Representatives of the most reactionary and bellicose groups of the American bourgeoisie came to power. Their policy -- both domestic and foreign -- is an overt policy of class, social revenge. At all costs to secure military superiority and therefore world political leadership, to restore the times of imperial greatness and to make everyone dance to its own tune are the objectives of the current U.S. Administration. Where does detente come in here....

A process that can be called the militarization of U.S. foreign policy is proceeding at a rapid rate. Clausewitz has been rehabilitated. War, now nuclear missile war, is again being regarded as a permissible instrument of policy. Strategic forces are being modernized in the light of the possibility of delivering a first strike. Work is underway on new types of weapons. The military assimilation of outer space is beginning. "History teaches," R. Stivers, U.S. assistant under secretary of defense for policy, declared recently, "that every time man discovers a new environment, it is used to obtain a military advantage. The course of world events has often been changed by the country that was first to jump at the advantages opened up by the exploitation of the military potential of a new environment."

The question has been formulated with the utmost clarity -- securing military superiority and changing the course of world events. In the U.S. favor, of course. Truly, the ancients once said whoever a god wishes to punish he drives mad. Or, it can now be said, sends to serve...well, in the U.S. Defense Department, perhaps.

The Soviet Union pits against the aggressive U.S. foreign policy line, which is leading to an increase in the danger of war, its own foreign policy line. "Our line," L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "is detente and the strengthening of international security. We will not deviate from it; we will build up our efforts and keep the initiative in international affairs." For us this is the only possible and only sensible foreign policy course. It is determined by the nature of our ideology and the nature of our social system. It stems from our profound conviction that nuclear missile war is senseless and criminal. Such a war will decide nothing. There will be no winners it it. You can only hypothesize about its consequences, but any of the hypotheses is terrible. The struggle that the Soviet Union is waging against the threat of a catastrophe for all mankind is a struggle to preserve for mankind its future.

Worldwide catastrophe as a result of war is a clear and almost tangible danger, so to speak. But there are equally perilous dangers of another kind, dangers whose dimensions and consequences, unfortunately, by no means everyone yet realizes. The gap between the developed and the developing countries is continuing to increase. Each year millions of people are dying of hunger, and if there is any improvement, it is something imperceptible. The world energy balance is becoming increasingly strained. Mineral resources that had seemed inexhaustible are gradually being exhausted. Ecological problems and the threat of irreversible changes emerging in natural systems are clearly increasing.

All these global problems are theoretically solvable. But solvable only on the global level. What does this mean in practice? It means that constant and stable international cooperation is needed. It also means that the tremendous intellectual and material resources that are now spent on better and more efficient killing must be channeled into better living. Finally, it means that the sword of Damocles of the nuclear threat must be removed and the arms race halted.

Therefore the relaxation of international tension is a sine qua non for mankind to be able to cope with and control the problems that progress creates in our disunited and antagonism-filled world. Once again we can see that our everyday concerns and worries, our political everyday life -- "no!" to militarism, "no" to the arms race, "no" to confrontation -- if you look at them in the broad historical context, are essentially mankind's struggle for self-preservation and for the continuation of its history in forms worthy of man.

Now let us allow the skeptic to have his say. He is bound to ask: Are we not overestimating our own strength? Can international security and international cooperation seriously be expected when the world is divided into opposing sociopolitical systems? Is the "Reagan phenomenon" an accident? The questions are not farfetched. The difficulties are indeed huge. Militarism and aggressiveness are inherent in imperialism. We do not choose our partners: fate, history hands them to us.

All that is true. Nonetheless, the hope is realistic. The hope is realistic because the forces advocating that detente get a "second wind" represent a real, weighty factor in world politics. The Soviet Union is a mighty power. People across the Atlantic cannot help but take this into account -- whatever team is assembled in the White House, it is still not a suicide team. The socialist community and the communist and workers parties are with us. Dozens of nonaligned states advocate detente and disarmament and oppose the division of the world into military-political blocs. The antinuclear, antiwar movement is gaining unprecedented scope and its social and political spectrum is becoming increasingly broad.

Many politicians in the bourgeois West are also advocating the preservation of the values of detente and peaceful coexistence. Paradoxical though it may be, the "Reagan phenomenon" is also working against adventurism in Washington's actions. The egocentrism of the current U.S. Administration's policy, the primitiveness of the ideological principles underlying it and the familiarity and unpardonably free and easy manner with which the Pentagon strategists speak of nuclear missile war are all making even America's allies nervous, alerting them and forcing them to think. It is not for nothing that the West European leaders have tried and are trying to make the "big brother" see reason, at least to some extent. Even in America itself voices calling for the current levels of nuclear missile arms to be frozen and for the country's militarization to be ended are becoming increasingly loud.

Under pressure from the public and from its allies, the White House was forced to agree to talks on limiting and reducing arms. Such talks are underway. This is good. What is bad is that as yet demagoguery and hypocrisy are clearly prevailing over common sense and a sense of reality in the American stance. "To almost all the ranking posts... whose prerogatives include control of armaments and nuclear policy he (R. Reagan -- A.B.) has appointed people who have spent their whole career opposing arms control and advocating nuclear weapons programs. Never in U.S. history have so many wolves been set to watch over the sheep. Can this be regarded as a real commitment to the idea of establishing control over the arms race?" That rhetorical question is asked by three very respectable Americans: George Kistiakowsky (he was Eisenhower's special assistant for science and technology and is now a professor at Harvard), George Rathjens (he worked at the State Department and Defense Department and is now a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and Herbert Scoville (he was deputy director of the CIA). That same rhetorical question, the question of the sincerity of intentions, can also be asked in view of the fact that then Americans came to the talks with proposals known to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

We will continue the talks, of course. We will propose various versions of sensible compromises. We will not yield to the provocations but will maintain calm, restraint and clarity of political thinking. We will continue our line in world politics -- preserving peace and lessening the threat of war that hangs over mankind.

Of course, we would like to reach agreement as swiftly as possible. But only half of the matter lies within our power. The Americans will probably drag things out in the hope that just a little bit further, with another hundred billion or another hundred or two missiles, and they will have their desired superiority....

After that it's simple: We will scare Moscow and start to "disarm" -- on American terms, make no mistake. But there will be no superiority. There will be more hysterics about the "Soviet threat." There will be more scenarios for wars large and small in the European, Near Eastern, South African and so forth "theaters of military operations." But there will be no superiority. That is the simple truth.

I repeat, we would like to reach agreement, even with Reagan. What if this does not happen? We will wait. But it will not be passive waiting. "The international situation," L.I. Brezhnev said, "obliges us to redouble and treble our efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and lessen the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind."

The Americans, I am sure, will eventually tire of trembling with fear, tire of waiting to be sacrificed to the all-devouring Moloch of militarism, and they will close the current shameful page in U.S. history. Then we will reach agreement. Without fail.

SOVIET UN OFFICIAL ATTACKS U.S. ARMS STRATEGY

PM031131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 5

[Unnamed correspondent's dispatch: "At the UN General Assembly"]

[Excerpts] New York, 29 Oct -- The debate on questions of ending the arms race and of disarmament is continuing in the First Committee of the 37th UN General Assembly session.

In his speech USSR representative V.F. Petrovskiy pointed out that the United States and NATO are implementing a line of stepping up the arms race and creating increasingly sophisticated and destructive types of weapons. According to the U.S. military doctrine that has become public knowledge, the American nuclear forces are set the task of securing the potential to deliver a first nuclear strike and achieving military superiority. The new American strategy is spearheaded against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and has a broader political and geographical target. It is effectively aimed against all that is freedom-loving and progressive in the modern world. By developing an unprecedented arms race, especially a nuclear arms race, and seeking military superiority, the United States and those who follow in its footsteps are irresponsibly playing with the fate of the peoples, the speaker went on.

The Soviet representative rebuffed the slanderous U.S. declaration aimed at ascribing to the Soviet Union complicity in the use of chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan which is alleged to have taken place. There can be no doubt, V.F. Petrovskiy declared, that this whole disgusting lie is aimed at justifying the U.S. decision to start large-scale production of new types of chemical weapons and concealing Washington's refusal to conduct serious talks on banning them.

Seeing that on the whole the debate is being held in a constructive, businesslike key and is focusing on practical questions of arms limitation and the improvement of the international climate, the American delegation has made an attempt to inject elements of confrontation into it. The U.S. representative could find nothing better than to produce a stream of slanderous fabrications about the policy fo the USSR, Poland and other states.

Exposing this provocation, the Soveit delegate declared that the Soviet Union will not allow itself to be deflected from the course of detente and strengthening international security.

U.S. VINDICATION OF ARMS RACE DISCUSSED

PM051051 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Petrov: "Hackneyed Myths; How the United States Is Trying To Vindicate the Arms Race"]

[Text] New York -- Our time is frequently called "the atomic age" or "the space age." In the entire history of civilization there has never been such rapid scientific development, such a profusion of fundamental discoveries and such rapid realization of these discoveries as in recent years.

The destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was a warning to mankind of what maniacs can do if they get their hands on modern scientific discoveries. The Japanese were selected as the victims of the atom bomb attacks, but the political target was the Soviet Union.

None of the U.S. leaders supposed at the time that the Soviet Union, having borne the full brunt of waging the war against fascism, would be able rapidly to create its own atom bomb. The imperialist diplomacy of atomic monopoly and blackmail was broken. Then they invented the concept of the "balance of fear" or "reciprocal nuclear deterrence."

Today aggressive circles are obviously reluctant to make do with the "balance of fear." They have resolved to change the existing military balance of forces in their favor, to achieve superiority and to impose a confrontation oppressing the peoples' consciousness and lives and thus bringing world catastrophe closer. The adventurist doctrines of "limited" or "protracted" nuclear wars and "demonstration nuclear explosions" which sprang from the "balance of fear" concept were aimed at introducing into people's consciousness the idea of the unthinkable -- the permissibility of nuclear war and the possibility of victory. "Ultimately Japan has not only survived but is prospering after the nuclear strike" -- these words of unprecedented cynicism, tantamount to desecration of the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, come from E. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and a member of the U.S. Administration.

This logic of fear and strength is a vicious logic. It is not on fear, not on the desire for military superiority that we should build the security of each side and of the world as a whole, but on the desire for dialogue and mutual trust.

It is from these positions that the Soviet Union has acted and has been continuing to act since the first years after the war. At the same time it is directing its efforts toward the peaceful use of atomic energy. In 1954 the USSR became the first country to build a nuclear power station and in 1959 it built the world's first nuclear-powered surface ship and icebreaker, the Lenin. That is not the path chosen by the United States and the other Western powers. In the mid-fifties new nuclear submarines began to be launched one after another in the United States. This forced the Soviet Union, in the late fifties, to begin building nuclear submarines. In the late sixties the U.S. submarines started to be equipped with MIRVed ICBM's. The Soviet Union began to develop similar systems in the mid-seventies. The "victor's laurels" in other avenues of the nuclear race also invariably belonged to the United States. Soviet actions stemming from the need to preserve the country's security at the necessary level were merely responsive.

In initiating new spirals of the arms race the United States has on each occasion resorted to extensive orchestration of its military programs involving the use of various versions of the theme of the "Soviet military threat." At the beginning of the eighties the United States brought a new formula -- the "window of vulnerability" -- into active political circulation. This formula is aimed at justifying the gamble on achieving superiority in military strength.

It is on the basis of simple schemes of this kind that the U.S. delegation at talks on specific questions of arms limitation and reduction acts. Thus, in connection with the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction, the United States endlessly speaks of "the most destabilizing factor" in the Soviet Union's possession.

This refers to ground-based ICBM'S which are picked out at random from the entire spectrum of all strategic nuclear armaments. Accordingly, what is proposed is a reduction in this type of strategic weapon, where the numerical superiority, if this factor is viewed in isolation, is on the USSR'S side. At the same time the question of other strategic armaments, in which the United States has the advantage, and a big one at that, is deliberately kept quiet. For instance, long-range cruise missiles, on which Washington is gambling particularly now, as is well known, or strategic aircraft, where the United States also has a big advantage, or the warheads on submarine-launched ballistic missiles -- the United States has several times more of these than the USSR. They totally forget about U.S. forward-based weapons and the nuclear potential of the United States' NATO allies.

That is also how the United States is acting at the talks on nuclear armaments in Europe. Here it is pursuing the same goal -- presenting the correlation of the sides' forces in a distorted light. If the Americans speak of disarmament, it is only on an utterly unrealistic level -- unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union. Yet Washington, like Moscow, knows that parity in the armaments field is determined not by individual types of arms but by their sum total on each side.

The new rehashings of the hackneyed "Soviet threat" myth are nothing more than a smokescreen for a course toward new spirals of the arms race.

In the Soviet Union's policy the dominant concern is for peace. The Soviet Union's solemn unilateral commitment to renounce first use of nuclear weapons was a convincing expression of its desire to do everything in its power to avert the threat of nuclear devastation from the peoples and ultimately to eliminate its very possibility from the life of mankind. It is well known that as a pretext for sabotaging this initiative of ours the United States and its NATO allies are disseminating the story that their gamble on so-called nuclear deterrence and their reluctance accordingly to be the first to exclude the use of nuclear weapons are vindicated by the threat of attack from the USSR using conventional, nonnuclear weapons. In this connection it is appropriate to recall that back in 1976 the United Nations approved our country's proposal to conclude a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. The Soviet draft of this treaty is on the tables of the governments of the whole world. But the NATO countries headed by the United States are resisting the implementation of this measure.

The Soviet Union is submitting with all urgency the task of seeking to erect both political and material obstacles to war. There are a number of priority tasks here. One of them is to block the further qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons by carrying out test explosions. Much has already been achieved here. The 1963 Moscow Treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water has been concluded. In 1974 and 1976 the USSR and the United States signed treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Finally, trilateral Soviet-U.S.-British talks were held over the course of several years at which the preparation of a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests was considerably advanced. Authoritative international experts conclude that there are no technical obstacles to the definitive solution of the question of halting all nuclear tests.

Yet further proof of the Soviet Union's desire for this was its submission of a new initiative on the immediate halting and prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and the document "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Total Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Tests" taking into account the positions of other states, particularly on questions of monitoring.

A lack of political will is also, unfortunately, being displayed quite clearly and definitely. By whom? By Washington. Initially it broke off the trilateral talks and then recently officially stated that it refused to resume them.

The task of mutiplying efforts to avert the threat of nuclear war is now more acute than ever. A practical, tangible step for its solution is also outlined by another USSR proposal submitted at the 37th General Assembly session.

It is aimed at resolving the dialectical contradiction of the nuclear age in favor of mankind -- ensuring the peaceful development of nuclear power and its safety. It is a matter of preventing a repetition of the events such as Israel's piratical attack on the peaceful Iraqi nuclear center last year.

The new Soviet proposals, taken together, envisage that all nuclear states will freeze the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and the production of fissionable materials for the creation of various types of these weapons. The decision to do this would be a first step toward reducing the ultimately eliminating nuclear armaments and keeping the use of nuclear energy within an exclusively peaceful framework. Proceeding from this premise, the Soviet Union considers it necessary to embark immediately on the practical elaboration and adoption of a program of gradual nuclear disarmament.

A realistic and responsible concept of security in the late 20th century requires not the building of schedules for the escalation of armed conflicts, including nuclear conflicts, but vigorous action to prevent their emergence.

The forces of peace are extremely impressive. We are optimists and we believe that the earth will not be consumed in flames, but to ensure that the peoples must constantly stand guard over peace.

SUPPORT FOR PEACE, GENEVA TALKS VIEWED

PM051645 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 3

[G. Kuznetsov article: "Key Task of Our Day"]

[Text] Describing the main features of the relaxation of international tension, in his speech at the celebrations in Baku Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed, in particular, to the need to constantly strive in practice to help curb the arms race which has overwhelmed the world and strengthen security on the basis of gradually deepening reciprocal trust on just and mutual principles. Nowadays, it is not enough to talk about peace; concrete actions are needed. One of the key tasks in this regard is to reduce nuclear confrontation in Europe, which has reached dangerous proportions, and prevent further buildup of nuclear potentials here.

The Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, which are in progress in Geneva, are designed to serve this noble aim. Their significance comes down to the dilemma -- shall we start to clear out the nuclear magazine on which the continent's peoples are forced to live, or shall we continue to stock it further.

The talks are proceeding with difficulty and the root of these difficulties, as was noted at the recent meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states, lies in the U.S. unwillingness to negotiate on a just basis, that is on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. This objective appraisal of the progress of the Geneva talks demolishes the edifice of misinformation and slander being spread in the West in this regard.

According to what the sides agreed, the talks should be confidential. But from time to time obviously deliberate "leaks" of information find their way into the bourgeois press. Sometimes, in an attempt to pick up propaganda trumps, certain cards are revealed to journalists by U.S. Administration officials. These "leaks" and actions allow us to draw the unambiguous conclusion that Washington's stance at the talks is based on President Reagan's notorious "zero option" -- an option which is completely unacceptable for our country, since adopting it would be tantamount to unilateral disarmament by the USSR. Moreover, in an attempt to shift the blame, U.S. spokesmen talk about the Soviet Union's "unilateral stance" on the "basis" that Moscow will not agree to scrap every last one of its missiles without a corresponding step on the U.S. side.

Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and E. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who have been literally flooding the Western press with their articles and interviews, have been particularly active lately in propagandizing the one-sided U.S. approach. A special press statement from U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Burt is an example of brazen demagoguery.

In an attempt to prove the unprovable he resorted to outright forgery: "The Soviet proposals... presuppose a considerable reduction in the U.S. medium-range systems deployed in Europe, increasing the existing gap." In order to "back up" his false arguments Burt, who has allegedly been caught indulging in slander on more than one occasion already, once more turned to the provocative conjectures that the USSR is allegedly not observing the promise it gave to stop deployment of medium-range missiles in the country's European territory.

Why the need to spread such malicious misinformation? It is easy to see here a definite tactical goal -- to complicate the talks even further and try to justify the unconstructive stance of the U.S. side which is deliberately attempting to protract the talks so that, by accusing the USSR of "lack" of good will, it has "legitimate" pretext for deploying the Euromissiles as early as 1983.

Such diversionary sallies by U.S. spokesmen require an exposition of the real Soviet position. The fundamental principle, to which the USSR invariably adheres, is the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. If this is observed the Soviet Union, in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, is ready to reduce or liquidate any type of weapons. It is from these principled positions that the USSR approaches the talks with the United States on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

The Soviet Union, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, is ready to negotiate on the total renunciation by both sides -- East and West -- of all types of medium-range weapons targeted on objectives in Europe. The USSR may go even further and negotiate on the total banishment of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons from Europe. This would be a real "zero option" indeed.

If the United States and other NATO member states agreed to this proposal, the peace and security of the continent's peoples would be guaranteed. But if the West is not ready for such a radical solution, the Soviet Union advanced an alternative proposal. Its essence is to negotiate for a very substantial reduction of medium-range nuclear facilities by both sides. The USSR proposed that the present total of approximately 1,000 be reduced to 1/3 less. There is no doubt that such a considerable reduction would be an appreciable contribution to military detente and the consolidation of peace.

In view of the Western press distortion of the nature and purport of the Soviet proposals, USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov enlarged on their nature in his replies to a TASS correspondent's questions. The proposals envisage the creation of an extensive European zone of reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons from the Arctic Ocean to Africa and from mid-Atlantic to the Urals. It is proposed to reduce existing medium-range nuclear armaments in this zone (that is missiles with a range of 1,000 km or more but not ICBM'S) in such a way that after 5 years there would no no more than 300 armaments of this class on both the USSR and the NATO sides. Moreover, all types of medium-range nuclear facilities, both missiles and aircraft (which the United States would like to leave out of account) are to be reduced. It would be forbidden to deploy new types of nuclear armaments in the zone -- which naturally also applies to U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Since the talks are bilateral the Soviet proposals do not envisage any obligations for third countries. But the total level of 300 must take into account British and French missiles and aircraft, which are also targeted against the USSR and its allies. Limitations of nuclear facilities with a range up to 1,000 kms are also envisaged. The USSR has also proposed that nuclear armaments outside the European reduction zone be deployed in such a way that they cannot hit the other side's installations in the aforementioned zone.

In order to create a favorable climate at the talks and as a sign of good will, the USSR not only declared a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in the country's European territory, but has also started to reduce the number of those missiles considerably. This was a voluntary step on the part of the Soviet Union and a demonstration of its peaceablenenss. It was not conditional on any U.S. countermeasures.

It is also appropriate to recall here an act of historic significance undertaken by the Soviet Union -- the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This pledge was an invaluable contribution to the cause of strengthening the security of the peoples of the whole world and defuses all the "arguments" of the opponents of detente about a "Soviet first strike threat."

Serious talks with honest intentions of achieving positive results require the participants to refrain from undertaking any actions which would lead to a violation of stability and the acquisition of unilateral advantages. After all the USSR and the West have the same degree of interest in solving the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. But, an analysis of the U.S. actions which are being carried out regardless of the Geneva talks cannot fail to produce the conclusion that Washington is constantly keeping one hand behind its back, preparing a nuclear knuckleduster. "Practical preparations are in progress in Europe," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech at the meeting of military leaders in the Kremlin, "to deploy U.S. medium-range facilities in NATO countries."

Indeed, American strategists make no secret of this. There was C. Weinberger's interview with the Italian newspaper IL TEMPO. It was entitled "No Delay in Deploying Cruise Missiles in Europe." There was the press conference E. Rostow gave in Bonn, in which he tried to prove that the West Europeans must fulfill the decision on "arms upgrading" regardless of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. If only it was simply a matter of interviews and press conferences! As the West German magazine STERN attests, the construction of a U.S. base for nuclear cruise missiles has already been started near the FRG city of Bitburg. From fall 1983 it will be able to take 1,500 U.S. specialists and 24 mobile launchers. Meanwhile, Italian newspapers report, 300 U.S. servicemen are to arrive in the Sicilian town of Comison in the near future as the first contingent of U.S. personnel for the medium-range cruise missiles base which is being created there.

The facts demonstrate that the U.S. steps accompanying the Geneva talks are in sharp contrast to the Soviet steps. But U.S. diplomacy must not be deluded: The Soviet Union is prepared for a radical solution, but not to give in to any psychological or military pressure. Let us recall Comrade L.I. Brezhnev warning: "If the governments of the United States and its NATO allies, flouting the peoples' will for peace, still carry out their plan to deploy hundreds of new U.S. missiles in Europe capable of striking targets on USSR territory, a different strategic situation will take shape in the world. The United States will pose a real additional threat to our country and its allies. This will force us to take countermeasures which place the other side in a similar position, including the United States directly and its territory. This must not be forgotten."

Thus whether the European nuclear magazine is sticked up further or is radically cleared out depends on how realistic the U.S. approach is. The Soviet land supports the second option which meets the interests of all peoples.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSMENT OF WORLD DISARMAMENT WEEK

PM051605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Vernikov "International Review": "Justifying the Hopes of Millions"]

[Text] One week is unlike another not only in terms of temperature ranges but also in terms of the struggle of political passions and the intensity of the opposition of the forces of peace and progress to imperialism's aggressive aspirations. At times it is hard to outline the limits of this "battlefield," for dozens of events of very varied significance and at very different levels occur simultaneously in world politics: ranging from sessions of the UN General Assembly, whose attention is now centered on the new Soviet initiatives, to the thousands-strong demonstrations and marches for peace which have swamped the streets and squares of cities and settlements on all continents. However, there is a common denominator linking this mosaic of events and facts in an integral picture -- the peoples' ardent desire to preserve life on our planet and guard it against nuclear conflagration.

The search for ways to end and reverse the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race is one of the priority tasks in the struggle to prevent a new war.

The constructive stand of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on this question is well known. Also well known are the specific steps in this direction taken unilaterally by our country as an example of good will and of the desire to overcome the deadlock at the Vienna and Geneva talks. Unfortunately, the United States and its NATO partners have not yet responded with real action.

The progressive world public views this fact with alarm. This is why the Week of Action for Disarmament, which has been held by decision of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and the WPC and which is drawing to a close, has been of a particularly militant and mass nature this year. The growth of the U.S. military threat to peace, the irresponsible juggling with the doctrines of "short-lived" [skorotechnyy] and "protracted" nuclear war and the present Washington administration's desire to counter common sense with brute force were the sobering factors that stirred up the peoples not only of Europe but also of America itself.

The flywheel of the arms race has now been cranked by the Reagan administration with unprecedented force. The United States, as is known, has begun realizing a "5-year plan" for the production of weapons costed by the American press at the huge sum of $1.5-2.25 trillion. The well-known American public figure P. Warnke reasonably remarked in this connection: "For the first time the patently insane idea of winning a protracted nuclear war is presented as the cornerstone of American defense strategy." Only "defense"? -- that is the question. Rather, the reverse.

It is clear to any unbiased person today where the real threat to peace stems from. On the one hand there is the overtly militarist policy of Washington and those who follow it -- a policy aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries, deepening tension and exacerbating the international situation to the utmost. On the other there is the principled line of the Soviet Union, for which detente and the strengthening of international security have long been the cornerstone of its foreign policy enshrined in the Peace Program for the Eighties.

The Week of Action for Disarmament has once again shown the peoples' determination to bar the road to war and made the NATO countries' governments heed the voice of millions and take it seriously. At the same time it attests to the tremendous magnetic force and timeliness of the Soviet initiatives on immediately ending and prohibiting nuclear weapons tests and multiplying efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war. The USSR's unilaterally adopted pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is recognized as truly historic in the intensification of our country's efforts to deliver mankind from destruction.

"The international situation obliges us to double and redouble our efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and lessen the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind." L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium said at the recent Kremlin conference of military leaders. "In this struggle we must broaden cooperation with everyone who values world peace." This is not just words but concrete practice and a specific action program for Soviet foreign policy, which spares no effort to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions aimed at the good of not only the Soviet people but also all peace-loving peoples.

Firmly holding the initiative in the struggle to prevent mankind's slide toward nuclear catastrophe, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries are acting as a united front against the U.S. and NATO political, ideological and economic offensive on socialism and the cause of world peace. This confrontation is between not simply two military-political groupings but two different worlds and two courses which are opposite in terms of their aims and class essence. Whereas international security and cooperation is the Warsaw Pact countries' common political aim, the NATO countries have been preaching confrontation and the use of force in international affairs ever since the first days of that bloc's existence, and recently have even been trying to impart to it the functions of almost a universal gendarme, talking of "extending the sphere of operation" without any boundaries.

The socialist countries note with concern the further complication of the international situation caused by the intensification of imperialist forces' dangerous actions and threats and diktat, by interference in the internal affairs of independent states and by the buildup of the arms race in an attempt to upset international stability and achieve military superiority. A policy so dangerous for the course of peace not only undermines the real basis for settling international problems through negotiations founded on mutual respect for independence and sovereignty and for the equal rights and legitimate interests of all countries but also leads to the emergence of new hotbeds of tension and crisis situations in various regions.

Noting these trends in world politics, the participants in the routine Moscow session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance stated on their countries' behalf their determination to "continue making the maximum effort to halt the process of the exacerbation of tension in the world, to parry the danger of war and to make progress in limiting and reducing arms, particularly nuclear arms." The socialist countries' package of proposals put forward in the Geneva Disarmament Committee touches on a wide range of questions in this sphere.

The situation in Europe is the most important element in the entire process of strengthening world security and of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. The danger of the NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in certain West European countries, for which the preparations have already begun in some places, is tremendous above all for these countries themselves, which become involuntary hostages in the event of a conflict. Perhaps fighting "to the last European" enters into the Pentagon strategists' misanthropic plans: only the conflagration which flares up will hardly be confined to the territory of one continent, as they reckon.

This is why the Warsaw Pact states, and the Soviet Union above all, attach such great significance to reducing and limiting nuclear arms in Europe. Ridding it of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons means ridding it of the threat of nuclear conflict. The decision already made by our country to cease deploying medium-range missiles capable of reaching targets in West European countries and to reduce these missiles by a considerable number is a responsible decision dictated by concern for the interests of millions of people.

Unfortunately, the present Washington administration does not heed the voice of reason but, having taken the bit between its teeth in its anti-Soviet and anticommunist gallop, stubbornly insists on its notorious "zero option" during the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms. But a solution to the question cannot be found on terms which would disrupt strategic stability in Europe and give NATO a one-sided advantage over the socialist countries, thereby harming their security. To seek the USSR's unilateral disarmament while fully preserving the corresponding American medium-range facilities for the "European theater of military operations" is a hopeless stance and indicates a flippant approach to this double-edged problem.

The desire to make progress at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe permeates the entire activity of the socialist countries' delegations in Vienna, but for years now it has failed to meet with a constructive response from the Western partners, who insist on the unconditional adoption of their proposal alone and do not wish to hear of anything else. However, the possibility of making progress exists, and there is a basis for the practical preparation of a mutually acceptable agreement, the draft of which has been submitted by the socialist countries. All that is needed is the good will of all the talks participants and their interest in reducing the level of troops and arms in Central Europe -- which accords with the aspirations of the continent's peoples.

The problems of continuing the detente process and developing international cooperation, of disarmament and ending the arms race and of strengthening peace and security in Europe are also attracting attention in connection with the soon-to-be-resumed Madrid meeting of representatives of the Helsinki conference participant states.

Its role in improving the situation in Europe along the lines defined by the Final Act can hardly be overestimated, particularly under the present conditions. The Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and many neutral and nonaligned states are sincerely interested in the speediest completion of the Madrid meeting and the adoption of a substantive and balanced final document confirming the common accord to continue implementing the principles and provisions of the Final Act.

The participants in the Madrid meeting also bear high responsibility for the continent's destiny because it is to adopt a decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, as well as agreeing on its mandate. Not a simple matter, to put it frankly, but, given good will and readiness to take the security interests of all states into consideration and given the desire to improve the political climate in Europe and throughout the world, it is possible to surmount the difficulties that have arisen not just in connection with the interpretation of particular provisions but with a principled approach to the problem. However, at the Madrid meeting, too, an already familiar picture is being repeated: The delegations of the United States and some of its allies, having been unable to impose open confrontation on the absolute majority of the participants, have gone over to a different tactic of dragging out the talks. Do they not intend to follow it right up until NATO's so-called "dual decision" is implemented?

Detente is a historic achievement of the European peoples and has already done them good service. It is the sacred duty of all the countries that signed the Final Act to protect, develop and deepen detente in the name of mankind's peaceful future. This, too, is the task of the Madrid meeting, whose completion within a reasonable time and with concrete and positive results would justify the hopes of millions of people.

American diplomacy's attempts to complicate its work by putting forward deliberately unacceptable questions and proposals for discussion signify nothing but a considered antidetente policy in contravention of the Helsinki accords. Fueling tension, official Washington is trying its best to propagandize the policy of diktat as a panacea for all the difficulties which have gripped the capitalist world. However, it is not so easy to implant this clearly false thesis in the consciousness of Europeans, or indeed of Americans.

The socialist community countries are doing everything to make the Madrid meeting an appreciable and fruitful stage on the road to strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe, to make the spirit of constructive dialogue triumph and to ensure the ongoing development of the all-European detente process started by the Helsinki conference. The draft final document proposed by neutral and nonaligned countries gives grounds for completing the meeting in this way, but what is needed for this is the political will of all the participants and understanding of the identical significance of its success for all states. The forum in Madrid can once again brighten the political horizons in Europe and strengthen the peoples' confidence in the future of detente.

...Fall is the time for gathering the harvest and for summing up. If we speak of the fruits of the political harvest, so far, alas, they are not as rich as the peoples' interests demand. The battle for detente and disarmament, for cooperation and peace is continuing.

MILITARY SCIENTIST VIEWS U.S. WAR STRATEGY

PM021147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 82 p 3

[Part 3 of series by Doctor of Military Sciences Maj Gen R. Simonyan under general heading "Washington's Aggressive Strategy": "Gambling on Military Superiority" -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] The main, basic tenet of the strategy of "direct confrontation" -- the creation of "indisputable military superiority" so as to secure for U.S. imperialism the opportunity of pursuing a "position of strength" policy and imposing its diktat on other countries and peoples -- has been elaborated in detail in a number of military-strategic concepts.

Chief among these are the concepts of "total forces" [vseobshchiye (totalnyye) sily], "substantial equivalence," "geographical (horizontal) escalation," "strategic mobility" and others.

THE "TOTAL FORCES" CONCEPT defines the basic principles of the integration and buildup of the military potentials of the imperialist countries united in a coalition headed by the United States. It particularly envisages the creation of formations of U.S. and allies' armed forces and also utilization of the potential of all the other capitalist countries in order to implement American imperialism's global aspirations and ensure the stability of the world capitalist system. On this basis it predetermines the coordination of measures carried out by Washington and its allies both in the sphere of armed forces building and in relation to questions of their deployment, training and material and technical backup on the basis of treaty commitments within the system of blocs and also bilateral agreements between the United States and individual countries not belonging to blocs. Here, in building the armed forces, the United States focuses its main efforts on the development of nuclear forces and air and naval forces, while it requires the allies to build up the combat potential of their ground forces above all -- that is, supplies of "cannon fodder," as even Western observers often put it.

THE "SUBSTANTIAL EQUIVALENCE" CONCEPT forms the basis for determining the combat makeup and directions of building the strategic offensive forces. It demands a significant buildup in the might of strategic offensive forces. To what end? To achieve undisputed superiority over the Soviet Union so that Washington can pursue American imperialism's traditional "position of strength" military-political course and so that it has the potential for a "wide choice of flexible options" in the use of strategic forces. These forces, according to the Pentagon's designs, must possess the capability to carry out the "assured destruction" of enemy states or coalitions of states, first and foremost by inflicting a massive "preemptive" nuclear strike.

THE "SUBSTANTIAL EQUIVALENCE" CONCEPT is also oriented toward increasing the invulnerability and survivability of strategic offensive systems, control and communications and at ensuring constant U.S. military-technical superiority in the sphere of new strategic arms development.

A reflection of the new tenets is Reagan's "strategic program" for the eighties, which not only reaffirms the plans outlined earlier for building the strategic offensive forces, but also defines large-scale new measures in this sphere. As a result of their implementation, the Pentagon is counting on increasing its strategic potential for one-launch (flight) delivery of nuclear warheads to targets by at least 50 percent in the current decade. Moreover the task is set of sharply increasing the strategic offensive forces' strike power for hitting highly protected targets, above all by their surprise use in preemptive operations. It is also planned to carry out a wide range of operations to improve the strategic offensive forces' combat control and communications with a view to increasing their survivability and reliability in a protracted nuclear war.

In order to implement all the strategic programs it is planned to increase expenditure on the strategic forces by nearly 50 percent. The White House estimates this expenditure at $222 billion in 1982-87 alone.

THE "GEOGRAPHICAL ESCALATION" CONCEPT is fundamental to the definition of the combat makeup and directions of building the general-purpose forces (ground forces, tactical aviation, naval forces). Under this concept the United States plans to have general-purpose forces which, by virtue of their makeup and technical equipment, are capable of waging a protracted general war, together with allied troops, using conventional means of destruction against the USSR and its allies in several theaters of war and theaters of military operations simultaneously.

As already noted, the "geographical escalation" concept was put forward by the Reagan administration in accordance with the "direct confrontation" strategy to replace the earlier concept of "1 and 1/2 wars."

Concerning this question U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has stated: "Strategic concepts which assume invented restrictions imposed on the possibility of escalation are not realistic." Not only "1 and 1/2" but even "2 and 1/2" wars are not enough for the present Pentagon chief; he is altogether opposed to any restrictions in the global military escalation of American imperialism.

In accordance with the requirements of the new concept, the Pentagon envisages increasing the numerical strength of the ground forces by more than 200,000 men in the next 5 yeras (by 1987). A new joint command of U.S. Armed Forces in southwest Asia has been created on the basis of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces. By the end of the eighties it is planned to assign to the Rapid Deployment Forces command 5 ground forces divisions and 2 marine divisions with 2 air wings, at least 10 tactical and 2 strategic air force wings, 3 multipurpose aircraft carrier groups and a considerable quantity of rear subunits. The Pentagon intends to station some of the Rapid Deployment Forces in southeast Asia.

At the same time it is planned to considerably increase the number of ships, renew the aircraft pool and reequip all branches of the armed forces with qualitatively new weapons systems.

The "geographical escalation" concept generally sets the goal of achieving U.S. and NATO superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact in general-purpose forces through both quantitative increase and particularly qualitative improvement in arms systems.

THE "STRATEGIC MOBILITY" CONCEPT presupposes the capability to rapidly ship troops and freight to theaters of military operations across the ocean or from one theater to another with a view to reinforcing groupings of troops and naval forces deployed there earlier and also deploying new groupings. In other words, it is a question of creating in these regions a correlation of forces advantageous to the United States either before or during a war. This tenet arises from the global nature of aggressive U.S. aspirations and is again intended to ensure the implementation of a "position of strength" policy.

The "strategic mobility" concept provides for: increasing the combat readiness of the strategic reserve stationed on U.S. territory, above all "dual based" formations (units) and the Rapid Deployment Forces; increasing the potential of air and sea transport facilities for shipping troops and military cargoes to overseas theaters in a short time; creating the necessary stockpiles of arms and hardware in the most important theaters to supply the troops shipped there and ensure supplies for waging combat operations; creating dumps of armaments, military hardware and material on store ships to supply Rapid Deployment Forces units and formations. It was for this purpose, for instance, that Washington obtained the right to use ports and airfields in Oman, Somalia, Egypt and Kenya, is seeking the same right in Pakistan and is extending and improving bases on Diego Garcia Island and in other parts of the world.

According to the Pentagon's calculations the implementation of such measures should considerably increase the strategic mobility of the general-purpose forces.

The vocabulary of American strategists also includes the term "OCEAN STRATEGY." This is the theoretical basis for the building of the U.S. Navy. It amounts in essence to the desire to make the naval forces one of the most important instruments for the implementation of American imperialism's global aggressive course. In accordance with the demands of this strategy Washington plans to substantially expand the size and speed up the pace of execution of the shipbuilding program in the eighties, with a view to increasing the number of ships to 600, including 15 aircraft carrier groups, and also fitting ships with new types of weapons. "Our aim," U.S. Navy Secretary Lehman has stated, "is to achieve superiority at sea." Such an extensive militarist program, according to Lehman, only meets the "minimum requirements," which boil down to Washington's imperial claims to undivided world dominion.

As you can see, the development of the arms race on an unprecedented scale runs through all American strategic concepts aimed at achieving military superiority.

Here the aim set is, on the basis of constant, ever increasing scientific and technical progress in the creation of weapons systems, to outstrip the "potential enemy" quantitatively. The content, nature and thrust of American imperialism's military-strategic concepts also determine its practical actions, which lead to further whipping up of international tension, a rise in the level of military confrontation and thence intensification of the threat to peace.

However, lovers of military adventures should not forget the Soviet Union has sufficient forces and resources to ensure its own security and that of its allies and friends. If necessary, the Soviet People, L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "will find the potential for making any additional efforts and doing everything necessary to ensure their country's reliable defense."

WASHINGTON'S NEW STRATEGY IS THE RESULT OF THE AGGRESSIVE COURSE OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM'S MOST BELLICOSE CIRCLES, WHICH ARE TRYING TO DEFLECT INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FROM THE PATH OF DETENTE AND ONTO THE PATH OF CONFRONTATION AND DANGEROUS BRINKMANSHIP. THIS DANGER MUST NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED, SINCE THE FORCES OF IMPERIALISM, AGGRESSION AND REACTION HAVE IMPRESSIVE RESOURCES AND A CONSTANTLY GROWING WAR MACHINE. THE EXISTENCE OF A REAL THREAT TO PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY MAKES IT INCUMBENT ON SOVIET SERVICEMEN TO ENHANCE THEIR VIGILANCE AND TIRELESSLY IMPROVE THEIR COMBAT SKILL, SO AS TO BE ABLE, IF NECESSARY, TO GIVE THE AGGRESSOR A CRUSHING REBUFF.

WARSAW PACT LEADERS TO MEET IN PRAGUE IN DEC

NC081656 Paris AFP English 1644 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Prague, Nov 8 (AFP) -- The Warsaw Pact Consultative Committee will hold a summit meeting here from December 7 to 9, diplomatic sources said today.

Defense ministers from the seven eastern bloc nations in the Warsaw defense pact -- Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union -- are expected to hold a preliminary meeting here on November 23 and 24, the sources said.

The Consultative Committee, which convenes every two years with leaders of the seven pact nations attending, held its last summit in May 1980 in Warsaw.

The December summit will be Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's first visit abroad since November 1981, when he went to East Germany.

The last top-level meeting attended by leaders from the East bloc was an informal one in Moscow last December during the celebrations to mark Mr Brezhnev's 75th birthday. The meeting, however, was not attended by Polish martial law leader Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, who took over in Poland only a week earlier.

Diplomatic observers here said November's ministerial-level meeting would probably focus on the Euromissile question.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HAILS EAST BLOC'S COHESION

PM081119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] The great Lenin astutely foresaw that the socialist social system would engender a type of international relations hitherto without historical precedent -- relations free of discrimination, domination and subservience. This prognostication has become a reality. The interstate relations inherent in socialism are now embodied in the socialist community. It epitomizes a new socialist type of international relations between sovereign and equal states united by common basic interests and aims and Marxist-Leninist ideology and held together by the bonds of comradely solidarity and mutual aid and all-around cooperation. The whole world can now see for itself what heights of true equality and friendship can be reached by relations between peoples and states which are based on Lenin's principles of socialist internationalism. The CPSU Central Committee October slogan "Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! Long live the unity, cooperation and cohesion of the socialist community countries and their unshakable resolve to consolidate and defend socialism's gains!" resounds with great force around the world.

In the course of building a new life the peoples of the socialist community countries have overcome hardships and scored many great successes. Their achievements are beyond dispute. In the seventies the community countries, which are the most dynamically developing group of states in the world, increased their national income and industrial output at almost double the rate of the developed capitalist countries. Now they are striding out confidently in the current 5-year plan period.

The successful negotiation of obstacles along the road of development and the steady advance of the entire community in general is guaranteed by the close collaboration among communist and workers' parties -- the lifeblood and leading and directing force of the fraternal peoples. Their unity and cohension in every sphere of life is embodied by CEMA and the Warsaw Pact Organization.

The activities of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact Organization are a major factor in the world socialist community's continued steady development. The process of the fraternal countries' rapprochement is still under way.

They are collaborating increasingly closely in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the economic, ideological, scientific and cultural sphere is being improved. Economic integration is being deepened on the basis of long-term targeted programs. The constant improvement of the activities of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact Organization accords with the vital interests of each of the socialist community countries.

The socialist states' cohesion and unity is extremely important now that, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech at the conference of the Soviet Army and Navy leadership, "the international situation continues to deteriorate. The U.S. ruling circles have mounted a political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism and increased their preparations for war to an unprecedented pitch." Anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda have been elevated to the rank of state policy in the United States and turned into all-out psychological warfare.

In these complex conditions it is particularly important that the socialist community states should coordinate their actions in the foreign policy sphere. Their efforts are devoted to the noble aim of preserving and consolidating peace on earth and to reliably safeguarding the people's security.

The recent session of the committee of Warsaw Pact member states' foreign ministers and the session participants' meeting with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were convincing testimony to the fraternal countries' will for peace and to their foreign policy's integrity and constructiveness. The report and communique issued on this account contain an analysis of the causes of the aggravation of international tension resulting from the dangerous activities of imperialist circles, above all U.S. imperialism, and set out the socialist countries' agreed positions, which are, in essence, responsibility for the destiny of peace, realism and a desire for equal and mutually advantageous accords on the most acute international problems.

Along with the fraternal countries' working people, the service of socialist armies are making a large contribution to enhancing the world socialist community's might and consolidating its unity and cohesion. They are reliably defending the peoples' great revolutionary gains and straining every nerve to ensure the first-rate fulfillment of the tasks involved in defending the socialist community.

This was graphically demonstrated by the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces' recent Shield 82 exercise of staffs, troops and naval forces. It was a real review of the allied armies' readiness to pool efforts to defend the peaceful creative labor of the peoples of socialist countries. The exercise helped to solve the large and complex tasks set by the fraternal parties' central committees with regard to enhancing the Joint Armed Forces' combat might. Those who took part in the exercise demonstrated a high level of professional skill and an ability to make effective use of modern weapons and combat hardware on the battlefield and to act boldly and dynamically, displaying initiative and creativity.

The Shield 82 exercise was, moreover, another graphic reaffirmation of the inviolable combat fraternity of servicemen in the socialist armies and of their close cooperation and the socialist countries' unswerving desire to consolidate their military and political defense alliance -- the Warsaw Pact Organization.

By their selfless military labor, Soviet servicemen are proving that they are well aware of their patriotic and internationalist duty. Together with their comrades-in-arms from the other socialist countries, they are always ready to come to the defense of the glorious socialist gains initiated 65 years ago with the historic shot fired by the cruiser Aurora.

CSCE DELEGATES RESUME DELIBERATIONS IN MADRID

Soviet Delegation's Arrival

LD081754 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid November 8 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Anatoliy Kovalev has arrived here to take part in the resuming meeting of the states participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Soltan on Positions

LD081730 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] After a long interval, the Madrid meeting for security and cooperation in Europe resumed its work on Tuesday. Here is comment from our observer, Yuriy Soltan.

Seven and 1/2 years ago, at the conference in Helsinki, the heads of state and government of 33 European countries, and also the United States and Canada, worked out principles of security and peaceful cooperation in Europe. The Helinski decisions were in many ways the reason for the fact that the seventies were marked by the relaxation of tension. The Madrid meeting is called upon to consolidate this process and to clear up the darkened political horizon in Europe. And even though, due to the obstructionist position of the United States and some of its NATO allies the work in Madrid has been unreasonably dragged out, definite, positive results have still been secured. Accord was reached in principle on the draft of a formal documents suggested by neutral and nonaligned countries on ways to improve relations between states.

Many participants in the meeting favor the idea of convening a European conference on measures of trust and disarmament. No doubt, the speedy, fruitful conclusion of the Madrid meeting -- and for that unanimity of all its participants in required -- would give European nations more confidence in the future. Such certainty would grow elsewhere if say, nuclear disarmament were achieved in Europe, the key issue of preventing a nuclear world war would be resolved and relaxation of tension could spread to other continents.

The delegations of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states have arrived in Madrid with the intention to do all they can for the constructive conclusion of the conference. However, as Western press reports indicate, there has been vigorous activity by those who would like to use the Madrid meeting for psychological warfare. Behind such an approach, there is a desire to block the process of easing tensions and justify in the public eye dangerous military preparations. This position is as irresponsible as it is shortsighted. The European relaxation process can and must be continued. It will meet the interest of all the parties concerned and no differences, no interstate controversies must hinder this process, since it means guaranteeing the most important human rights, the right to life.

Levin on Expectations

LD082210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The USSR and the other socialist states are determined to make a maximum effort to secure the success of the Madrid meeting. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, speaking at the ceremonial reception marking the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, said that the essence of Soviet foreign policy lies in the love of peace and in the sincere desire for equal and fruitful cooperation with all those who want such cooperation.

Applied to the tasks of the Madrid meeting, these high principles mean that the Soviet Union firmly wants the all-European process begun at the Helsinki conference not only to be preserved but to develop further with growing momentum.

For this reason it is very important that the Madrid meeting be concluded with the achievement of positive results. First and foremost, a decision should be adopted to convene a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

Together with the USSR, other socialist states also want the result of the Madrid meeting to help in furthering detente and in strengthening security on the continent of Europe. These tasks are always important, but they acquire particular importance now when a sharp drop in temperature in the international political climate has to be acknowledged. There is every reason to say that the urgency of the moment and the importance of making decisions which can give a new impetus to detente is also understood by many other states on the continent. In the conditions of the international situation today, said President Koivisto of Finland, it is of paramount importance that the participants in the Madrid meeting reach an agreement about the convening of a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe. The same spirit pervaded the statements made by Foreign Minister Genscher of the FRG and by representatives of the Government of Sweden.

It is possible to count as a positive aspect of the Madrid meeting the failure of U.S. attempts to pressure its NATO allies into refusing to reopen the talks in the Spanish capital. As the NEW YORK TIMES reported on 7 November, the United States decided to lift its objection to resuming the Madrid talks in an attempt to avoid a political rift in NATO. This means that the United States' allies did not give way to the pressure.

It is hardly likely that the United States will cease, of its own accord, attempts to obstruct the Madrid meeting. This means that the talks lying ahead in Madrid will not be easy, but talks are never easy. The important thing is to have the discussions based on a desire to reach agreement. The peoples of Europe expect positive results from the Madrid meeting, and this expectation must be met.

U.S. VOTE ON FALKLANDS IN UN TIED TO REAGAN TOUR

PY062132 Moscow in Spanish to Latin Ameica 2300 GMT 5 Nov 82

[By Vyacheslav Rostovtsev]

[Text] As is already known, the UN debate on the Malvinas concluded with the approval of a resolution which was the result of a proposal submitted by the Latin American countries. The majority of countries of the international community supported this resolution calling on Argentina and Great Britain to renew, as soon as possible, peaceful negotiations on the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

The debate on this problem included various points of view. All Latin American countries unanimously supported it. The Sovet Union and the socialist countries have shown their consistent position regarding the Malvinas problem. They supported the resolution, reiterating once again their anticolonialist policy.

During the debate, the Soviet representative said that the British Government tries to avoid by every possible means a peaceful solution of the conflict with Argentina. Great Britain and the United States are responsible for the worsening of the conflict in the South Atlantic. The Soviet representative said that the British Government would not have dared to carry out a military operation without the support of its NATO partner.

Many other UN members also harshly criticized the United States for its support for Great Britain, a support aimed at reestablishing the colonial status of the islands. The bad role played by Washington during the conflict put U.S. politicians in an uncomfortable position because the UN debate was held when it was already known that President Reagan was going to tour several Latin American countries and the U.S. congressional elections had undermined Reagan's position as chief of state.

In view of this situation, the U.S. politicians were obliged to maneuver; therefore, in the UN debate over the Malvinas problem, the United States did not support Great Britain, a country which categorically opposed the resolution. In Washington politicians knew that their NATO partner would only moan.

However, if Washington supported Great Britain, this situation could have created much more serious consequences in its relations with Latin America; this is why the U.S. representative received instructions to support the resolution.

There are some people in the United States who try to show this support as a change in the U.S. stand regarding the Malvinas problem, but this has no basis. By voting for the UN resolution the United States only considered the current situation related to the forthcoming presidential tour throughout Latin America.

UN BODY HEARS CRITICS OF IMF LOAN TO S. AFRICA

LD091132 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The two years of the Reagan administration have seen the most intensive extension and strengthening of contacts between the United States and other Western countries on the one hand, and South Africa on the other. This is pointed out by participants in the discussions on combatting the apartheid system which are being carried out in different committees of the U.N. General Assembly. Particular attention has been drawn to these matters during the past few days because of the unprecedented decision of the International Monetary Fund, taken at Washington's bidding, to grant a huge loan to the racists.

Speaking at a public hearing at the Special Political Committee, J. Morrel, representative of the Washington-based Center for International Policy, stressed the hypocrisy of the United States and its closest NATO allies which are paying lip service to human rights while giving a hand to one of the most inhuman systems in the world.

According to Michael Myerson, a spokesman for the U.S. Peace Council, since President Reagan had taken office the United States had moved towards a strategic alliance with South Africa. William Sharp of the U.S. Center for Constitutional Rights drew attention to the CIA's growing cooperation with the South African intelligence service. According to him, one of the most serious examples of this collaboration was the organized programme to circumvent the United Nations embargo on arms supplies to Pretoria.

Jeanne Woods has stated that the Reagan administration viewed the fascist regime in South Africa as a rampart against the revolutionary forces on that continent. South Africa is a beachhead of imperialist counterrevolutionary activity in Africa, she said.

Soviet spokesman L. Goncharov stressed the inadmissibility of breaches of the resolutions of the international community. Speaking at the Fourth Committee during the debate on decolonisation, he pointed out that the decision of the IMF to grant a loan to South Africa reflected a certain policy which had long been pursued by the countries holding positions of dominance at the IMF.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF U.S. ELECTION RESULTS

'Disillusion' Expressed

LD082124 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Nov 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpts] [Gerasimov] Valentin Zorin and Aleksandr Druzhinin will now tell you about the mid-term elections just held in America.

[Zorin] Washington attached noticeably more significance to the so-called mid-term elections held in the United States on 2 November than is normally the case when it is not a matter of electing a president, but only members of Congress and leaders of the local muncipalities. Having completed quite an acute turn to the right both in domestic and foreign policy during their first 2 years in office, the Republican administration headed by President Reagan greatly desired election results which they could interpret and present as mass support in the country for this course.

As our viewers know, last Tuesday brought more disillusion to the leadership of the ruling Republican Party. Nothing came of the desired vote of confidence in the Reagan government. On the contrary, the Republicans suffered important losses in Congress; of the 50 state governors, there are now only 15 Republicans. However hard they try to put a good face on it in the White House, they cannot but be deeply disappointed with the results of the elections.

A circumstance which left a particular mark on the elections was the mighty antiwar campaign scheduled for election day, the participants in which demanded an immediate freeze on nuclear weapons. The headquarters of this movement in which millions of ordinary Americans are taking part was in a few rooms in a building in the center of Washington.

Not long before the election, President Reagan made an attempt to intimidate the participants in the antiwar movement, declaring that their activities allegedly were directed from abroad and were not in accordance with the interests of America. However, the concern of Americans about Washington's dangerous course directed towards stepping up the nuclear arms race is so great that the threats had no effects. Antiwar demonstrations took place on 2 November in front of the Pentagon in Washington and also in other American cities. In 9 states and 18 cities throughout the country a slip was handed out in which the voter could vote for or against nuclear arms freeze proposals. The vast majority of Americans voted in favor of the freeze.

[Druzhinin] Many billions of dollars are being taken from the taxpayers' pockets for the bottomless pit of the Pentagon's needs. The course for stepping up the arms race, for dangerous military preparations, has become the foundation of the Washington administration's foreign policy.

[Gerasimov] Here is another comment on the results of the American elections, since we have a little time left. To me, as an outside observer, they were particularly interesting in view of the administration's defeat on the question of freezing the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union. In the course of the election campaign, the President himself, Ronald Reagan, and his secretaries, particularly Caspar Weinberger, the defense secretary, played some very dirty tricks in trying to play on feelings of patriotism. Their thesis was as follows: In favoring a freeze, you are helping the Russians, you are helping the enemy, so you are anti-American. This is (?chicanery), a complete departure from the rules of fair play to which lip-service is paid in America, as it is paid to the word "democracy."

Now the results have been summed up. The majority of Americans realize that in urging a freeze, they were helping not the Russians, but themselves, their own country, inasmuch as they were trying to stop a new twist in the mad, doom-laden arms race. That, as they say in America, is a little light at the end of the tunnel, some sort of hope for a return to common sense. The antiwar movement in America is expanding.

Military Budgets

LD082206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Vadim Biryukov commentary]

[Text] An official spokesman of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, someone who U.S. President Ronald Reagan instructed to prepare a draft budget for fiscal year 1984, has stated that the White House is faced with a dilemma -- either to resign itself to a further growth in the budget deficit or to impose new taxes and reduce military appropriations.

The elections which have just been held in the United States, notes Vadim Biryukov, international affairs journalist, show quite clearly that the vast majority of the American electorate does not agree with the President's economic policy. The results of the elections were a vote of no confidence in Reaganomics, which has brought America into a deep economic slump, a result of which is that the number of people out of work in the country has increased to 11.6 million.

After the elections Regan, the U.S. secretary of the Treasury and other representatives of the White House responsible for the state of the economy, the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports, immediately began to speak about the administration's readiness for a compromise. They even hinted that the White House might slice $1 or $2 billion from the military budget planned for fiscal year 1984 which stands at $253 billion.

However, it is obvious that this is not enough to put matters right. American economists are even now forecasting that the budget deficit in fiscal year 1984 will reach the record figure of $200 billion. The main reason for this is, undoubtedly, the unprecedented military spending. Whereas the Pentagon has been granted over $1.5 trillion to increase its arms arsenal in the coming 5-year period, the social program is being reduced to a minimum.

An all-out offensive is being waged on the living standards of the poor and even middle strata of the American population. The movement to freeze nuclear weapons, which has gripped the country, and the absolute condemnation of Washington's militarist policy during the referendum at the elections, are clear testimony to the choice being taken by working America. It is demanding a reduction in military expenditure and a solution to social problems.

BOTH SIDES BENEFIT FROM U.S.-USSR CULTURE LINKS

PM090919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 5

[Dispatch by N. Kurdyumov: "The Advantage Is Mutual"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Nov -- "Who gains as a result of cultural exchanges, we or the Russians?" notes Y. Richmond, who recently engaged in an official exchange between the United States and the USSR and is now a consultant to the Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This question was frequently put to him in the State Department in the seventies when such contacts and relations were most developed. Having left his official post and pondering now, in connection with the preparation of a book on cultural contacts, on the importance of these contacts, he has reached a conclusion which contrasts sharply with the anti-Soviet hysteria which certain U.S. circles have kindled in recent years.

"Both sides gain," he said, imparting his thoughts in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. "That should be the answer in assessing the almost 25 years' experience of communication between the thousands of U.S. and Soviet citizens who have taken part in cultural exchanges."

Y. Richmond considers the authorities' line toward the curtailment of cultural ties to be wrong. Convinced that they must be viewed as "a useful contribution for both sides on the plane of the long-term development of Soviet-U.S. relations," he notes that "the continuation and expansion" of cultural exchange between public and government figures and figures in the cultural and other fields are even more necessary in periods when these relations are strained. "We are not doing any service to the Soviets by encouraging and supporting cultural ties," he writes in conclusion. "These ties accord with our interests too, because the advantage is mutual."

U.S. ARMY SECRETARY'S 'BRAZEN LIE' ASSAILED

PM031605 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 26 October publishes on page 3 a 600-word article by Lt I. Skrylnik under the heading "Mr Marsh Is Lying." Skrylnik quotes U.S. Secretary of the Army John Marsh as saying at the 26th annual conference of the U.S. Army Association that in 1973 "the Soviet Union stated...'its desire to control the energy resources of the Persian Gulf and the minerals of Central and Southern America.'" Marsh delivered this "brazen lie," Skrylnik claims, in an attempt "to get himself remembered by the 'strong of this world' and to win political and indeed not only political capital: to find a cozy little place in a corporation after he has retired from the post of secretary." Although, as a former lawyer, Marsh should respect the principle of "truth above all," Skrylnik concludes, "a fat purse in the U.S. ruling elite is more important than truth and conscience."

HISTORY OF SOVIET SUPPORT FOR DPRK REVIEWED

SK080259 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Commentary by station commentator Mikhaylov]

[Text] In one of its slogans marking the October Revolution, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union extends fraternal greetings to the peoples of socialist countries joined with the Soviet people by unbreakable friendship and revolutionary cooperation. This slogan is also related to the working people of the DPRK, the first worker-peasant state of Korea.

Recalling the road traversed by mankind ever since the Great October Revolution, we can discover the great contribution of this revolution to the development of the world. The ideology of the October Revolution moved the hearts of many peoples and inspired the Korean people, who were then suffering under the Japanese colonial rule, to mobilize in a struggle. Directly influenced by the Great October Socialist Revolution, a massive uprising against the Japanese rulers broke out in Korea on 1 March 1919.

This uprising was brutally suppressed and obliterated. Following this uprising, however, several thousands of new patriots joined the fighters struggling for the freedom and independence of Korea.

Following its founding, despite the war in the country, the armed foreign interference and social chaos, the Soviet Union regarded as its internationalist duty to spiritually support the Korean people's struggle for national liberation. The Korean patriots, who struggled for national liberation for a long time, were indoctrinated and fostered ideologically by reading the (?works) of Lenin.

Comrade Kim Il-song wrote: Even during the darkest period of Japanese rule, the genuine Korean patriots found the source of their strength in the growing might of the great Soviet Union and struggled, demonstrating their indomitable fighting spirit while regarding the Soviet Union as a deliverer.

The long-cherished desire of the Korean people for national liberation and independence was realized in July 1945 when the Soviet Army thoroughly defeated the Japanese imperialist army in Manchuria and brought the dawn of liberation to the land of Korea.

A road of socialist development was opened before the working people of the northern half of Korea. The month of August 1945 opened a new chapter in the history of the traditional friendship and good-neighbor relations between our two countries.

Today we can point with satisfaction to the fact that the relationship between our two countries and two peoples has been built and developed under the indomitable principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, genuine equality, mutual respect, comradely support and mutual assistance.

In the relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, the mutual visits by the leaders of the ruling parties and the states have become a good tradition. During this course, views on socialist and communist construction have been exchanged and the international situation has been discussed between our two countries. The (?ties) between the national assemblies, public organizations, the creative unions and [words indistinct] of the two countries have been strengthened and developed. Various agreements on the economic cooperation between the two countries have been successfully implemented.

The Soviet people have always rendered full cooperation in the Korean working people's construction of a new life. In the postwar period, about 60 major plants were rehabilitated, rebuilt or newly built in People's Korea with Soviet cooperation. Today, these plants have become the core of Korea's national industries. Today, economic cooperation between the two countries is successfully developing.

In People's Korea today, a series of plants is being built with the participation of the Soviet Union. Once these plants are built, the production of iron, rolled steel, nonferrous metals, plant machinery and electric power will sharply increase.

Practice itself has clearly shown that the national goals of each fraternal country can be achieved and the overall internationalist tasks of the socialist systems of the world can be solved based on mutual understanding and mutual support.

The Soviet people deeply sympathize with the Korean people's tragedy of national division caused by the U.S. imperialists. The Soviet people have actively and consistently supported the Korean people's just struggle for achieving national reunification in a peaceful and democratic way and the DPRK's constructive proposals for the settlement of the Korean question. This was again clarified in the summary report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered at its 26th congress.

Speaking at this congress, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the Soviet Union supports and encourages the DPRK's struggle to reunify the country peacefully and without foreign forces' interference and seeks to deepen and enrich its ties with this country.

The Soviet people, who have been indoctrinated and armed with the spirit of socialist internationalism, are doing their best to strengthen unity with the fraternal Korean people.

Today, on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the working people of the Soviet Union wish their Korean friends new success in socialist construction and on the road to achieving national reunification at the earliest possible date.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION IN S. KOREA REPORTED

SK050303 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] According to news reports from South Korea, students in Seoul staged a mass demonstration against the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan regime. This demonstration was organized on the occasion of the anniversary of a popular advance launched against the Japanese colonial rule in 1929. According to news reports, the police used tear gas canisters to disperse the demonstrators and dozens of people were arrested.

Prior to this, an antigovernment demonstration was staged on the campus of the Seoul National University.

CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO MONGOLIA

PM081701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.K. Dybenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, was in Mongolia from 26 October through 2 November to exchange experience on questions of the leadership of the activity of primary party organizations.

The delegation was received by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SEES PROGRESS IN AFGHANISTAN

'Revolution Has Won'

LD081410 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 8 TASS -- The attempts by the enemies of the April Revolution to prevent the Afghan people from building a new life are becoming increasingly more futile. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, through struggle trials and searches for ways of advancement forward, is taking the correct and straight road. This conclusion is drawn by a Kabul correspondent of the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA after analysing the situation in Afghanistan. "Familiarisation with the life of the Afghan capital, visits to factories and offices, talks with leaders of the republic and ordinary Afghan working people," the correspondent writes, "prove that despite the complicated economic situation, despite the immense damage which has been and is being inflicted on the economy by counter-revolution and despite the economic blockade on the part of some Western countries, the trend towards overcoming the reduction of the gross national product is evident. Electricity generation, production of coal, cement and other building materials are growing. A nitrogenous fertilizer factory in Mazar-e Sharif and a house-building plant in Kabul are operating. New important industrial transport and communications facilities are launched into operation."

"We can state now that the revolution has won," Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, secretary of the party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in a talk with the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, "despite the frenzied attacks by mercenary gangs sent from abroad and local counter-revolutionaries."

"The main accomplishment of the new state of the April Revolution is that the Afghan people's faith in tomorrow has become stronger," Nur Ahmad Nur pointed out. "And counter-revolution is suffering one defeat after another -- in the military and ideological spheres. More and more people, who found themselves in bandit units, take the side of people's power."

The chief indicator of the political climate in the country at the new stage of the revolution, which began nearly three years ago, Nur Ahmad Nur stressed, is that the people accept on an increasingly broader scale the party's role as the leading and guiding force of society. The organisation of the party has become stronger and it now has more members. The rising membership in the party of workers and peasants attests to the growth of confidence in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Workers and peasants accounted for 44 percent of the party members who joined it after the national conference.

'Guarding Gains'

PM081029 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Guarding the Revolution's Gains"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Oct -- The academic year has started in units and subunits of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Armed Forces as part of the party training scheme. Over the next year, Col Yasin Sadeqi, chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, told our TASS correspondent, Afghan servicemen -- members and candidate members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] -- will study questions relating to developing the revolutionary process in the country and the main documents adopted by the PDPA Central Committee and our state's government. Much attention will be paid to studying the subject of the Soviet Union's internationalist aid to Democratic Afghanistan in repulsing external aggression.

Imperialist propaganda vilifies the Afghan revolution and the Soviet Union, seeking thereby to maintain tension in the region and to justify its militarist activities.

We are convinced that those who are doing this know full well that neither Afghanistan nor the USSR has any designs on third countries and that the aid given us by our Soviet friends is for one purpose only -- to halt the military intervention against the Afghan revolution and any other forms of interference by imperialist circles in our country's internal affairs.

The DRA Armed Forces are a reliable shield for our motherland, capable of repulsing any attacks by external enemies encroaching upon Afghanistan's independence. They are equipped with modern weapons and are steadfastly guarding the April Revolution's gains against attacks by the counterrevolution, which takes its orders from imperialist reaction, headed by the United States.

ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW OF INDIA'S NAVAL CHIEF

PM051611 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visitor From India"]

[Text] Admiral O.S. Dawson, India's chief of Naval Staff, who is currently in the Soviet Union on an official visit, on 27 October laid wreaths in front of the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

On 28 October Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy minister of defense, received Admiral O.S. Dawson. A friendly conversation on matters of mutual interest took place between Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov and Admiral O.S. Dawson. V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the USSR, took part in the conversation.

On the same day Admiral O.S. Dawson set off on a tour of the country.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN PROVINCIAL RADIOS -- Kabul, 2 Nov (TASS) -- Improvements are being made to the radio broadcasting network in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Five more broadcasting stations have been set up in five of the country's provinces. Up until now, the hilly conditions in the country have prevented Radio Afghanistan from fully reaching far-flung areas. The audibility of central radio programs was weak in the southern and southeastern provinces as well as in the west of the country. Today, thanks to measures being taken by the DRA leadership, the Communications Ministry is resolving this important problem. Supplementary radio broadcasting stations are being set up in the Provinces of Balkh, Herat and Qandahar. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0840 GMT 2 Nov 82 LD]

DELEGATION TO SRI LANKA -- The Turkmen SSR will organize a Soviet cultural week in Sri Lanka at the beginning of December. The Turkmen delegation of cultural representatives and artists, which will leave for Sri Lanka to participate in the Soviet cultural week, will be headed by Minister of Culture Ashirmurad Mamiliyev. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Oct 82 GF]

This year, the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR treaty coincides with the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The founding of the USSR was an event of historic significance worldwide marking a great turning point in mankind's struggle for equality and friendship among nations and for the progress of the world revolution.

On 22 September 1982, the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee issued a resolution on holding great celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union (?for the entire Vietnamese people). There has currently been arising across Vietnam an emulation movement to score achievements in honor of the anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

We hereby would like, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and all cadres and personnel of the Vietnamese Embassy in the Soviet Union, to convey our heartfelt greetings to the Soviet comrades on the occasion of these great anniversaries and wish them many outstanding achievements in implementing the historic resolution set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress. [applause]

There are very close ties between the October Revolution and Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. Indeed, following the path charted by the October Revolution, under the VCP's leadership, our people have registered extremely glorious victories in their revolutionary struggle. In that undertaking the Vietnamese people have found in the fraternal Soviet people a sturdy ally, who has wholeheartedly supported and assisted our people and is continuing to do so. In Vietnam new, momentous events that have taken place eloquently prove the strong vitality of this historic treaty. The year 1982 has been marked by momentous events in the political life of the Vietnamese people and in the relations between the two countries: the 5th VCP Congress and the official, friendship visit to the Soviet Union by an SRV party-state delegation led by Comrade Truoung Chinh.

In his speech at the banquet in honor of the Vietnamese delegation, Comrade Brezhnev affirmed: We have the firm conviction that nothing can shake the will of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in building their new lives. They have loyal and trustworthy friends. The Leninist party and our Soviet state have been, are, and will be among those friends. This affirmation is a strong source of encouragement for the Vietnamese people, who have striven to successfully implement the resolutions of the 5th VCP Congress and build and defend their fatherland and, at the same time, to contribute their share in discharging internationalist obligations.

Through you, comrades, we would like to express to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, the fraternal Soviet people, and to venerated and beloved Comrade Brezhnev our deepest gratitude for their internationalist feeling and excremely valuable assistance.

Comrades, let us together, through our joint efforts, continue to resolutely strengthen the friendly relations between the VCP and the CPSU and between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples on the basis of that internationalist spirit so that the all-round Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation will be increasingly efficient for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism worlwide.

Long live the Great October Revolution!

Long live the USSR! [applause]

Long live the great Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and all-round cooperation! [end recording]

Following Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem's speech, a new Soviet film on the history of revolution was shown, closing the meeting of Moscow people on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the signing of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty.

USSR-SRV TREATY, FRIENDSHIP CELEBRATED

OW061431 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Dear friends: On 2 November, a meeting in Moscow of people of various strata was held at the headquarters of Moscow's House of Friendship With Peoples of All Countries, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the signing of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty.

Attending the meeting were members of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, workers of factories and enterprises, cultural and scientific workers in Moscow, and Vietnamese students and research students. Those present warmly welcomed Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, member of the VCP [Vietnamese Communist Party] Central Committee and Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Comrade Titov, chairman of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, Hero of the Soviet Union, Labor Hero of Vietnam, and Soviet cosmonaut.

Comrade Lebedev, vice chairman of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, made a speech in which he stressed that the signing of the treaty has upgraded qualitatively the Soviet-Vietnamese relations to a new level: a manifestation of genuine solidarity that has bound our two socialist countries. Events of the past years have eloquently proved the vitality and beneficial influence of the treaty on the development of the fine relations between our two fraternal countries. The regular meetings between Soviet and Vietnam comrades have played a particularly important role in consolidating the relations between the two nations. A new proof of this was the recent visit to the Soviet Union by a Vietnamese party-state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnamese Council of State.

[Begin Lebedev recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] The Soviet-Vietnamese joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit particularly emphasized the role and significance of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treat. Economic cooperation has become closer. Coordination of national economic plays has been further consolidated. Many new forms of cooperation have been developed, and their efficiency is constantly increasing. The relations between the two countries have also been consolidated in the scientific, cultural and public health fields. The relations between social organizations have also been further expanded. Under the current 5-year plan, with Soviet assistance Vietnam is building 100 major economic projects, including the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant -- the largest of its kind in Southeast Asia -- and the Bim Son cement plant. The USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty also has an extremely great constructive role and is a factor contributing to ensuring the stability of the situation in the international arena as well, because the major guideline in the foreign policies of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist countries is peace: peace for everyone, a stable, just, indestructible peace. This policy has always been manifested in life and is particularly important at present because the situation in many parts of the world has become extremely tense due to the bellicose policy of the imperialist and reactionary forces. [end recording]

Before concluding his speech, Comrade Lebedev conveyed greetings to the Vietnamese friends on the occasion of the great anniversary and wished them many labor achievements in implementing the resolutions of the 5th VCP Congress.

Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, member of the VCP Central Committee and SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, then made a speech. He pointed out:

[Begin Dinh Nho Liem recording] Comrades and friends: The celebration of anniversaries of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship and Cooperation Treaty has become a fine tradition of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society. Please allow us to express our sincere thanks to you, comrades, for organizing today's meeting.

VCP APPROVES TRUONG CHINH VISITS TO USSR, CUBA

PM051137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthening"]

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Nov (TASS) -- The Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Political Bureau and the SRV State Council have unanimously approved the results of the official friendly visits by the SRV party-state delegation headed by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV State Council, to the Soviet Union and Cuba.

After hearing a report from the delegation head on the results of the talks held with the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries, the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and SRV State Council stressed that they had been held in an atmosphere of complete coincidence of views on all the questions discussed. This found expression in the Vietnamese-Soviet and Vietnamese-Cuban joint communiques and in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and the Republic of Cuba signed during the Vietnamese delegation's visits.

The VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and SRV State Council welcome the statements made at the talks with the Vietnamese delegation by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and F. Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers. These statements show that the USSR and Cuba view the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause with profound attention and in a spirit of proletarian internationalism and are an expression of the sincere support and all-around cooperation of the fraternal countries.

The VCP Central Committee Politburo and the SRV State Council expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people and to the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, Council of State and Cuban people for their warm, cordial reception of the Vietnamese delegation. They expressed the hope that these visits will be an important contribution to consolidating Vietnam's friendship, militant solidarity and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

SRV LABOR OFFICIAL ON SRV WORKERS IN USSR

OW081205 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Dear friends: Not long ago, a delegation of the SRV Labor Ministry, led by Comrade Nguyen Van Diep, SRV labor vice minister, paid a visit to the Soviet Union. Following is Comrade Nguyen Van Diep's statement in his interview with a Radio Moscow correspondent:

[Begin recording] Our SRV Labor Ministry delegation has come to the Soviet Union for the current visit by inivitation of the Soviet State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. The purpose is to hold talks and sign the 1983 protocol on the sending and receiving of Vietnamese citizens [coong daan] who come to the Soviet Union for fixed-period vocational training and work at Soviet enterprises and organizations.

We are visiting the Soviet Union at a time when tens of thousands of Vietnamese youths and workers are undergoing vocational training and working at Soviet enterprises and organizations. During the talks with the Soviet Labor Committee, we enthusiastically noted the initial results in the implementation of the Labor Cooperation Treaty signed on 2 April 1981 by the Vietnamese and Soviet Governments. In the year 1981 and 1982, the Vietnamese side has sent -- and the Soviet side has received -- 11,000 Vietnamese citizens who came to the Soviet Union for fixed-period vocational training and work at enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the Construction Ministry at 20 Soviet localities.

Manifesting the Soviet people's sentiments toward the Vietnamese youths, the Soviets side has kindly selected those localities with land features and climate almost similar to those in Vietnam such as Krasnodar and Astrakhan and industrial cities with favorable production and living conditions such as Kharkov, (?Irkutsk) and Kalinin for arriving Vietnamese citizens.

The Soviet working class and people have welcomed the Vietnamese citizens in an extremely cordial manner, considering them as their own family members. The Soviet side has reserved for the Vietnamese citizens new houses and apartments with adequate facilities and all the necessary conditions to ensure a fairly high level of material-cultural life.

The Soviet side has organized vocational training for the Vietnamese citizens at vocational schools or enterprises. Thanks to the devoted training by Soviet cadres, to the "theory combined with production practice" training method, to the adequate equipment of the vocational schools and the practice centers of the enterprises and, especially, thanks to the eagerness to study on the part of the Vietnamese youths, Vietnamese citizens have rapidly learned their trades, and many of them have received vocational training certificates. Even during the training period, Soviet enterprises pay Vietnamese citizens grade one salaries for their corresponding occupations. Then, the Soviet Union creates conditions for Vietnamese youths to engage in labor production in an effort to hone their occupational skills in accordance with the study-work and work-study method. Many Vietnamese youths have become workers who now live, study and work at Soviet enterprises. The Soviet side guarantees to the Vietnamese workers all the rights and privileges specified in Soviet laws, guarantees labor conditions and, specifically, the working regimen, including the working hours and rest periods. Labor safety conditions and salaries for the Vietnamese workers are applied in accordance with Soviet laws in force, and specific conditions regarding the Vietnamese workers are also taken into account. For instance, the Vietnamese workers have the right to transfer from the Soviet Union to Vietnam part of their salaries to help their families.

The Soviet side's gratis training for the Vietnamese side of a contingent of skilled workers and the guarantee of equal rights and privileges between the Vietnamese and Soviet workers -- Vietnamese workers even enjoy better treatment in certain respects -- respect the superiority of the socialist system in the Soviet Union with regard to the worker; there is an absence of discriminatory treatment of Vietnamese workers who live, study and work at Soviet enterprises. [end recording]

VIETNAM DENIES CHEMICAL WEAPONS CHARGE

PM081317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading: "VNA Denial"]

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Nov -- VNA has denied a Beijing radio report that Vietnam is preparing to use chemical weapons on the Kampuchean-Thai border. Beijing radio alleged that "a few days ago more than 100 Vietnamese trucks delivered chemical weapons to the border region for use in dry season military operations."

VNA is empowered to deny that malicious fabrication. The spreading of such fabrications, VNA points out, serves the dangerous plans of the United States, which is expanding the production of chemical weapons.

Hanoi, 2 Nov -- Under pressure from Washington and the reactionary forces acting in concert with it the United Nations has once again sent to Bangkok a group of experts to "investigate the facts of chemical warfare in Kampuchea and Laos," NHAN DAN writes today.

The previous missions of this sort, the article states, have not found a scrap of evidence for the charges against Vietnam and the USSR.

NHAN DAN emphasizes that Washington will not succeed in justifying its own very serious crimes against the peoples of Indochina with the aid of this sordid slander campaign which the Reagan administration has resurrected on the threshold of the UN vote on the "chemical weapons" issue. It was precisely the American military that rained down a vast quantity of toxins on South Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The consequences of the American aggressors' chemical war are still in evidence. And now the criminal is trying with the help of blatant slander to shift the blame onto the victim of his own crime.

But mankind has not forgotten the U.S. large-scale and long-term use of chemical weapons in Vietnam. the United States has a colossal arsenal of these weapons, is spending billions of dollars on enlarging it and is developing new types of weapons.

Washington's propaganda campaign, NHAN DAN emphasizes, pursues far-reaching aims: to slander the Soviet Union and Vietnam, to justify the dangerous arms race being pursued by the United States, to mislead the world public and to evade responsibility for its past crimes.

USSR TO SEND AID TO VIETNAMESE DISASTER VICTIMS

PM081657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Aid to Victims"]

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR has decided to render assistance to the population of the SRV stricken by a natural disaster. Aeroflot aircraft will deliver medical supplies, bandages and children's mixed food to the Vietnam Red Cross Society.

WEINBERGER TOURS S.E. ASIA, ADVOCATES ASEAN TIES

Military Spending Hike

LD090806 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- Commenting on the results of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's tour of Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand, PRAVDA writes:

Hardly had he arrived in Singapore, Weinberger began to scare his hosts with the "growing Soviet threat." The only remedy against it, according to the visitor from across the ocean, is the escalation of military spending by the countries situated between the Indian and the Pacific Oceans with a simultaneous rise in the U.S. military might in that region. Thailand was promised a further increase in military aid, in particular, in arms supplies. The visit made it perfectly clear that the United States was ready to intervene in the affairs of Southeast Asia at any moment, wherever it considered it necessary from the point of view of its "vital interests."

Ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet which had cast anchor off the Thai coast just a few days before Weinberger's arrival had lent his words special meaning.

The U.S. emissary voiced with soldierly straightforwardness Washington's intention to speed up the establishment in the Pacific of a military alliance which should necessarily include the ASEAN "five." This gross pressure caused alarm in Bangkok.

Judging by the Australian press, the commentary says, U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger tried to press Australia into building up its military potential more actively and playing a larger role in the revival of the Manila Pact and the "quintipartite defence agreement" (Britain, Australia, Singapore, New Zealand and Malaysia), and also into extending military cooperation with the United States.

Accent on Vietnam

PM081137 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 3

["Commentary" by S. Bulantsev: "They Are Weaving Nets"]

[Text] What does ASEAN -- the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (it includes Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) -- need most for its prosperity and welfare? If we follow U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's prescriptions, then it needs militarization and intensified military cooperation with the United States. During his current tour of Southeast Asia (the Pentagon chief has visited Singapore and intends to visit Thailand and Indonesia) he is unstinting in his use of the darkest colors to prove that the stable future of the ASEAN countries is inconceivable without increasing military expenditure.

C. Weinberger's trip is Washington's latest attempt to draw ASEAN into the orbit of U.S. interests in this part of the world. As a result of the failure of the U.S. Indochina adventure and the collapse of the aggressive SEATO bloc, the Pentagon has found itself, in Southeast Asia, in a "military-strategic vacuum" which it is now trying to fill. With the Reagan administration's accession to power in the United States high-ranking emissaries from the White House have begun to visit ASEAN more frequently, their aim being to draw the countries of the region into the arms race, to impose military functions on the association, and to turn it into a closed militarized grouping and set it against the socialist countries of Indochina. The flow of U.S. weapons to the ASEAN states is constantly increasing, although the ASEAN countries' military expenditure already "swallows" an average of over 20 percent of their national budgets. Here deliveries of combat equipment are made with the obvious aim of standardizing the armaments of the ASEAN countries' armies. Washington is thus trying to hitch these countries to the Pentagon war machine and drive them into bonded servitude and ultimately to make them the champions of its military interests in Southeast Asia.

Military pressure on ASEAN is accompanied by an importunate propagandist campaign about the so-called "Vietnamese threat" allegedly looming over the countries of the region. However, the facts attest that the threat to the region in no way emanates from Vietnam. After all it was Hanoi which repeatedly suggested to the association's members that they conclude treaties on peace and nonaggression. This July the conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos again put forward important proposals whose aim is to create a climate of mutual understanding and trust in relations between ASEAN and region, then it comes from those who are intimidating the peoples with the notorious "Vietnamese expansion." This is understandable: In an atmosphere of hostility and alienation which the United States and its allies wants to create in Southeast Asia it would be easier for them to restore their thoroughly shaken positions. That is why Washington is trying to get some ASEAN states to take actions which are hostile to Vietnam and its allies. In brief, this is a classic example of a thief trying to district attention from his deeds by sending up a heart-rending cry: "Stop thief!"

In recent years the situation in Southeast Asia has improved markedly, and ways for constructive, mutually advantageous cooperation between ASEAN and the Indochina countries have been outlined. The peoples of this vast region are advocating increasingly resolutely that it be turned into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. But Washington's policy with respect to this region has undergone no discernible changes. Formerly, attempts were made to persuade the ASEAN countries that the path to peace in Southeast Asia lay through the dirty U.S. war in Vietnam. Now the U.S. travelers are asserting that they must arm themselves for peace and stability in this region....

POLISH MINISTERS ASSESS DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

LD091142 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw Movember 9 TASS -- A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic took place here. The socio-political situation in the country was considered and estimated.

As the Polish news agency PAP reports, it was pointed out at the meeting that the opposition underground and hostile Western centres are again calling to strain the situation in Poland. The anti-socialist opposition does not wish to reconcile itself to the normalisation of the situation and to the gradual improvement of the situation in the economy.

The state authorities, it was pointed out at the meeting, use all means for life in the country to develop in an atmosphere of tranquility and for the crisis to be overcome as soon as possible. The government hopes that its efforts will contribute to the frustration of the plans of the organisers of unrest. It is important that all those who have not yet understood it become aware that strikes and demonstrations are senseless and that they are unlawful and dangerous.

If, however, the report says, the organisers of unrest do not draw conclusions from the previous experience, the leadership of the Polish People's Republic will not stop short of using measures necessary for the protection of order, security and normal work. The Polish state possesses enough strength and means to ensure order and respect for law, including legal norms arising from martial law.

PZPR POLITBURO SEEKS PEACE, END TO MARTIAL LAW

LD081404 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw November 7 TASS -- The PAP news agency reports it was stressed here at the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party that the consistent and decisive implementation in daily work of the party of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the tenth plenum of the PUWP Central Committee is necessary to overcome rapidly the economic difficulties.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party obliged members of the PUWP, deputies of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, to set out at the Sejm the stand of the PUWP Central Committee contained in the resolutions of the tenth plenum of the Central Committee on key problems of the country's social and economic development, on the main directions of the plan of the country's social and economic development for 1983-1985.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party studied the current socio-political situation in the country. As it was noted, the forces of the anti-socialist opposition instigated and backed by foreign subversive centres seek to provoke disturbances whose consequences would seriously jeopardize tranquility in the country.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PUWP urged all party members, as well as party organizations to take the necessary measures to ensure tranquility and rhythmical work. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee points out that consolidation of the process of normalization of public life serves the interests of the people as the main condition for suspension or lifting of martial law.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES POLISH PLANNING CHIEF

PM081141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings, Contacts"]

[Text] On 2 November N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

During the friendly talk there was a discussion of questions of the further development of economic relations between the two countries and the forthcoming coordination of the national economic plans of the USSR and Poland.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON POLISH WORKERS' MOVEMENT

PM080945 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 44, on 29 October publishes on pages 18-20 a 2,500-word I. Sergeyeva article under the heading "A Fraternal Alliance Born in the Common Struggle," pegged to the centennial of the Polish workers' movement. Outlining the early history of the workers' movement in Poland, Sergeyeva notes the early links with the Russian revolutionary movement and accuses "antisocialist forces" in Poland today of "trying to discredit the entire 100 years history of the Polish workers' movement," above all its "international traditions," by "asserting that Marxism was artificially introduced to Poland and had no foundations on Polish soil." By way of refuting these assertions, Sergeyeva discusses in some length the links between the Polish and Russian revolutionary movements in the early part of the 20th century and during the subsequent development of the Polish workers' party and later the PZPR. She notes Poland's achievements under PZPR leadership, and points out that the PZPR "rightly sees alliance, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Poland as the guarantee of the Polish state's independence and all-round development."

BREZHNEV SPEECHES PUBLISHED IN HUNGARY

AU041725 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 3 November on page 4 carries a 1,700-word review by Istvan Zalai entitled "A Consistent Aspiration to Peace; L.I. Brezhnev: the CPSU and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet State," of a collection of speeches and statements by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev published for the forthcoming "political book days" by the Kossuth publishing firm in Hungary.

The collection begins with his January 1974 Havana mass rally speech and ends with his speech at the May 1982 Komsomol congress and includes "statements" given to LE MONDE, TIME magazine, DER SPIEGEL and ASAHI SHIMBUN, as well as "several of them" given to Moscow PRAVDA.

MARCHUK RECEIVES BULGARIAN TECHNOLOGY OFFICIAL

PM090951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 4 November G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Academician L. Zhelyazkov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technical Progress.

Questions of further scientific cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in the sphere of basic research were discussed.

MARCHUK RECEIVES YUGOSLAV SCIENTIFIC OFFICIAL

PM081423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings, Contacts"]

[Text] On 2 November G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received M. Zrelec, director general of the SFRY Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation With Other Countries. There was a discussion of questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY.

M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR was present at the talk.

WESTERN EUROPE

NEW TURKISH CONSTITUTION APPROVED BY VOTERS

LD081504 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara November 8 TASS -- Turkey has held a referendum on a draft new constitution. According to official returns, more than 90 percent of the voters approved the draft. In accordance with it, incumbent President Kenan Evren will now automatically become president for the next seven years. The new constitution will replace the old one, suspended in September 1980 when the military came to power.

U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP IN TURKEY NOTED

LD071246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0902 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Washington 7 Nov (TASS) -- TASS Correspondent A. Shalnev reports:

The U.S. Administration has concluded an agreement with the Government of Turkey which provides for modernization of two existing air bases and for the creation of a new one on Turkish territory, THE WASHINGTON POST has reported.

Implementation of this agreement, for which tens of millions of dollars are being allocated by the United States and its NATO allies, will, in the opinion of informed observers, make it possible not merely for intensive reconnaissance operations to be conducted against neighboring states but also for the presence of NATO Air Forces in Turkey to be intensified.

THE WASHINGTON POST notes that although these bases will be used predominantly by fighter-bombers, their runways will also be able to receive heavy long-range bombers, transport aircraft and refuelling aircraft.

Although the Pentagon strategists are trying to present the matter in their public statements as though the creation of a new airbase and the modernization existing bases is essential "to strengthen NATO's southern flank" in the face of the mythical "Soviet threat", specialists point to other reasons for the activizing of U.S. military penetration in Turkey. THE WASHINGTON POST draws attention to the fact that the new air base, which is to be built in Mus, will be situated just 550 miles from Tehran and 700 miles from the major Iranian oil refining center of Abadan.

In other words, it is a question of the United States' intending to use Turkish territory as a permanent base for the Rapid Deployment Forces, which have been created by the United States for policing operations primarily in the Persian Gulf region. In essence, this has been admitted by a highly-placed official of Congress who was party to the talks on the conclusion of the U.S.-Turkish agreement. You will find no better place than Turkey for operations in the Persian Gulf, he stated frankly.

In payment for agreeing to the expansion of the U.S. presence, Washington intends to increase the volume of military assistance to Ankara above the $465 million which have already been requested from Congress for the 1983 financial year. In addition, according to press details, the Pentagon will assist the wide-scale modernization of the Turkish Armed Forces, which in terms of numbers are among the largest in NATO.

As THE WASHINGTON POST points out, Turkey will receive a large consignment of the latest tanks and artillery weapons, modern warplanes and ships.

SPADOLINI'S VISIT TO U.S. FOR TALKS ASSESSED

LD060350 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Let us deal now with Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's talks in the United States. Here is our observer Anatoliy Yuriyev at the microphone:

The first element which strikes one on this visit is the praise U.S. leaders have showered on their Italian guests. Spadolini even earned himself the title of the most cultured and illustrious leader of the West. But we already know from experience that Washington spares no enthusiasm when the interlocutors show that they support the militarist actions of the U.S. Administration and its line aiming at fashioning the bases of international and European cooperation and at sustaining the cold war. It goes without saying that Rome's reaffirmation of its approval of the plans for the installation in Western Europe of medium-range U.S. weapons was sweet music to the ears of the Washington rulers at a time when, in the countries concerned, there is widespread opinion that these projects give a further push to the arms race and bring the world nearer to a nuclear catastrophe.

What is the meaning of the U.S. statements on Italy's assent to the Middle East policy of the United States? It is well known that the United States is directly responsible for the tragedy in Lebanon where the Israeli aggressors have installed themselves with the approval and direct aid of Washington. At a time when the international isolation of the present U.S. Administration's aggressive line becomes greater, official Italy reaffirms the so-called Atlantic solidarity.

Everybody knows that there are disagreements, quite big disagreements, between Italy and the United States on economic matters. For example: Before the visit, even IL TEMPO of Rome which is notoriously pro-American wrote that Western Europe continues to suffer from the dollar's financial plots, from protectionism and from the sanctions against the Euro-Siberian gas pipeline. In his statement at Fiumicino, the same Spadolini showed the propensity to assume a firm attitude on these problems. But one has the impression that this firm attitude lessened substantially the moment the Italian Prime Minister set foot on U.S. soil. It is true that the Italian side succeeded in obtaining the vague promise of a softening of the sanctions, but in exchange for this transitory concession the U.S. negotiators obtained from Italy the concrete acceptance of a vast U.S. project aiming at limiting trade between East and West. Not only that, but the Italian Prime Minister agreed to put forward the proposal at the talks with the other countries of Western Europe. All this in spite of the well known beneficial effects of East-West trade.

The capitalist West's economic and social crisis is of long standing and these East-West relations provide employment for hundreds of thousands of workers so that both in the political-military sphere and in the economic sphere it is difficult to give an accolade to Italian diplomacy for the present visit of Prime Minister Spadolini to Washington. It is equally difficult to describe this visit as Italy's autonomous contribution to international politics.

PORTUGAL'S EANES, PCP CRITICIZE NEW CONSTITUTION

LD161712 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Lisbon November 6 TASS -- General Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, has addressed the nation over the radio and TV. In his speech he made an assessment of the latest events connected with coming into force of a new Constitution, and with the home situation in general.

General Ramalho Eanes strongly criticised the new text of the fundamental law and said that he did not agree with many of its provisions. He pointed out, specifically, that open parliamentary debate around the revision of the Constitution had been replaced by behind-the-scenes negotiations between the ruling right-wing majority and the leaders of the Socialist Party. The president underlined that as a result of the revision of the Constitution his powers had been perceptibly curtailed. For instance, this concerns his right to retire the government and to dissolve the parliament.

From now on, these decisions can be taken only with the consent of the State Council, which is mostly made up of representatives of the ruling bloc.

Ramalho Eanes denounced the manoeuvres of the Socialist Party which promoted the revision of the Constitution.

The president stressed that despite the curtailment of his powers, he was going to strictly control the activities of the government and use the right of veto far more often than before. Ramalho Eanes pointed out that the country was tired of unfulfilled promises and disappointed hopes. The political parties, primarily those which voted for the revision of the Constitution, have been made responsible for the solution of the nation's problems, social and economic problems in the first place.

In conclusion, the head of state stressed that he reserved the right to use all the powers granted to him by the Constitution for working out new forms of participation in political life of the broad section of non-party people, in the interest of upholding freedom, democracy and the ideals of the April Revolution of 1974.

Commenting on the speech of the president, the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] pointed out that he had "critically assessed the revision of the Constitution and its objectives". The Communist Party recalled that it "had repeatedly come up with a similar analysis and warned about the threat that the amendments to the Constitution pose for the democracy". The statement of the Portugese Communist Party underlines that to retire the government and to hold pre-term parliamentary election has long become an urgent necessity.

DANISH CP CC PLENUM MEETING RESULTS

LD082122 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Copenhagen November 8 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark [CPD] urged all the forces feeling responsible for the preservation of peace and the curbing of the arms race to pool their efforts to prevent the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. A statement passed by the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, held here on November 5-7, says that the cancellation of the NATO decision on the siting of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe was of great significance for the preservation of peace.

The deployment of those missiles, the CPD Central Committee notes, would mean that Western Europe entrusts its fate to the U.S. Administration which is working to attain global superiority, and which proceeds from the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. The Communist Party of Denmark made note with satisfaction of the decision passed by the Social Democratic Party of Denmark to come out in favor of suspending the country's participation in funding the NATO program for the deployment of 572 new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The plenary meeting discussed the political situation inside the country and denounced the bourgeois government's policy of encroaching on the living standards and social gains of the working people. The plenary meeting urged trade unions to oppose cuts in allocations for social needs. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark demanded a new economic policy including resolute measures to combat unemployment.

PRAVDA REJECTS DRAPER MISSION AS 'MANEUVERING'

PM081313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 5

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "Commentator's Column": Another 'Shuttle'"]

[Text] No substantial changes have been observed in the Near East "hotspot" in the past few days. In eastern Lebanon the Israeli aggressors are continuing to reinforce their strike force in the Al-Biqa' Valley, while in the south of the country they are still systematically terrorizing the local population. Both are designed to maintain a "field of force," which U.S. diplomacy is now using to develop its new intrigues.

To this end U.S. special representative M. Draper has once again been sent to the Near East. According with the "shuttle diplomacy" method, he is scurrying about there between Beirut and Tel Aviv. Bitter experience reminds us that shuttling American emissaries have, as a rule, brought calamity with them. P. Habib's activity, for example, first in essence served as a cover for the preparation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and then led ultimately to the carnage in Sabra and Shatila.

This time the American representative is said to have been entrusted with organizing Israeli-Lebanese talks on the withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Lebanon. Reports are circulating in the Western press that a "specific plan" has been drawn up on the other side of the ocean for the withdrawal of "Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops." Linked with this is the question of the "future status" of the southern Lebanese regions, which Tel Aviv wants to turn into a "buffer zone" under its own military control. It is essentially a question of a new attempt by Washington to realize by means of political maneuvering and pressure what Israel has failed to achieve through military brigandage -- in particular, to impose on Lebanon a "peace settlement" of the Camp David type.

The danger and hopelessness of such an approach to Near East affairs are of equal magnitude. "The field of diplomacy is already strewn with American 'peace' plans of various kinds, initiated by Rogers, Sisco, Kissinger, Carter and Habib. But none of those plans ever led to a settlement of the conflict," the American publicist M. Viorst recalls, having a premonition that the "Reagan plan," too, will end up "on the garbage heap of history," as he writes.

Yes, the Arab countries, the vast majority of states and the world public see another road to a peaceful, just, lasting settlement in the Near East. It is outlined in the Arab states' proposals recently formulated in Fes and is consonant with the Soviet ideas on this question. In accordance with UN decisions it provides for the need for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors' troops both from Lebanon and from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967. Draper's shuttling will not divert the peoples' attention from this urgent task.

ALGERIAN-USSR FRIENDSHIP WEEK CELEBRATED

PM080809 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 29-30 Oct 82 p 3

[APS report: "Algerian-Soviet Friendship Week Ends"]

[Text] Moscow -- The Algerian-Soviet friendship week held in Moscow and Kishinev in Moldavia, has ended with an official ceremony held in the Soviet capital under the auspices of the USSR-Algeria Society.

Central Committee members Omar Serradj and Messaoud Ait Chaalal, respectively chief of party cadre training and Algerian ambassador in Moscow, as well as officials of the association, prominent figures in Soviet art and culture and representatives of the Algerian student community in the USSR attended the ceremony which included an artistic evening and the showing of the Algerian film "The Adventures of a Hero."

Previously Mr Ait Chaalal and Mr Serradj had been received by the CPSU international relations chief, by Soviet Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education V.P. Yelyutin and by Mrs Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

OFFICIALS ATTEND ALGERIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM081425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Holiday"]

[Text] On 2 November M. Ait Chaalal, Algerian ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception to mark a national holiday -- the 28th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

The reception was attended by M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

REPORTS ON IRANIAN ADVANCES INTO IRAQ CITED

LD081354 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad November 8 TASS -- As is reported by the high command of Iraq, Iranian troops advanced up to 5 kilometers into Iraqi territory as a result of their offensive on the southern section of the front in the area of the Iraqi province of Maysan. Strenuous fighting is going on there. The Iraqi command is taking steps to smash Iranian troops. The latter are suffering heavy losses in manpower and equipment.

Throughout the day yesterday Iraqi planes bombed Iranian troops on the southern section of the front. A considerable number of tanks, armoured personnel carriers were put out of operation and one Iranian plane brought down.

Tehran November 8 TASS -- The Joint Headquarters of the Armed Forces of Iran and the Central Headquarters of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution say in their communique that during the past twenty-four hours three Iraqi military planes were shot down. Sporadic exchanges of artillery fire continue on most of the front sections. It is said in the communique that about six thousand Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and 3,400 men taken prisoner during the present operation. 75 tanks and armoured personnel carriers were destroyed and 62 tanks and personnel carriers seized. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, said that Iranian troops have captured the Iraqi city of Tib.

FATAH REVOLUTION COUNCIL MEETS IN TUNIS

LD081358 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Tunis November 8 TASS -- A meeting of the Revolutionary Council of the Palestinian organization Fatah opened here yesterday under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The meeting is discussing questions relating to the further development of the Palestinian revolution, the situation in the Arab world, as well as the results of the Arab summit conference held in the Moroccan city of Fes in September.

The WAFA news agency says that the present meeting of the Fatah Revolution Council was preceded by a plenary session of the Central Committee of this organization which discussed an action programme for the Palestinian resistance movement.

OFFICIAL ON NATURE OF SOVIET AID TO AFRICA

LD051236 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- "One characteristic feature of the Soviet Union's economic and technical cooperation with developing countries is that it covers the sphere of material production and is used, first of all, for the development of industry and power engineering," Petr Koshelev, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation (GKES) writes in the October issue of the journal FOREIGN TRADE. This policy, he says, coincides with the strategic line of African states for developing national industry as one of the ways to overcome economic backwardness.

The Soviet Union, the article says, has intergovernmental agreements on economic and technical cooperation with 29 countries in tropical Africa. 127 projects have been built and commissioned there with Soviet assistance. 175 more are now under construction or in the drafting stage. In 1976-1980 the Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance to countries of tropical Africa increased approximately four-fold in comparison with the previous five years.

The Soviet Union is giving African countries economic and technical assistance in the branches of key importance for strengthening their independent economies, and helps them solve a number of social and economic problems such as those of eliminating the colonial structure and developing the once backward regions, ensuring full employment of the population, solving the food problem, the problem of personnel training etc.

Only 15 to 40 per cent of the official assistance given to young states by industrialized capitalist countries is used for productive purposes. What is more, many of the industrial projects built with their help do not have a complete production cycle but are assembly plants which depend on the supply of semi-finished products and components from industrialized states. Such "assistance," far from helping African countries achieve independence, only consolidates their economic dependence for many years ahead.

The Soviet Union's mutually beneficial cooperation with the countries of tropical Africa, Petr Koshelev writes, creates a good basis for the development of stable economic relations unaffected by any transient factors. The principle of mutual benefit is most strikingly demonstrated in the development of cooperation on a so-called compensation basis when expenses on the construction of a project are covered with deliveries of its products.

Much attention in the Soviet Union's cooperation with African countries, the article says, is given to the problem of personnel training, one of great importance for the developing countries. Soviet specialists sent to work in African countries have trained about 40,000 skilled workers, foremen and team leaders, over 15,000 specialists in fields badly needed for these countries got their education at Soviet higher and secondary technical schools. The education establishment built in Africa with Soviet assistance have trained 14,700 specialists.

ISRAEL'S 'EXPANSION' IN AFRICA ASSESSED

Kulik Commentary

LD051806 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 5 Nov 82

["Africa, Beware Israel" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

The Zionist state is making desperate attempts to re-establish diplomatic relations with Africa. These relations were broken off by independent African states in protest against Israel's aggression against Arab countries.

Zaire is so far the only state which challenged the OAU and took the bait of Tel Aviv's promises to pay generously for the betrayal of all-African interests. Israeli Foreign Minister Y. Shamir is to arrive in Kinshasa in mid-November to prepare an anti-African "offensive" including a visit to Zaire by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The Jerusalem newspaper HA'ARETZ said that Y. Shamir had a secret meeting with the president of the Ivory Coast in Geneva some time ago. During this meeting the Israeli foreign minister urged F. Houphouet-Boigny to follow the example of Mobutu Sese Sekou. It is reported that several more pro-Western African countries are not against having an Israeli ambassador in their capitals...

Tel Aviv's penetration into Africa has more than one objective. In the first place, Israel, pursuing an imperialistic policy, wants to gain access to the great African natural resources and to use the countries which agreed to maintain relations with the Zionists as bridgeheads for increasing Israeli presence on the continent and for putting pressure on independent Africa.

In its expansion in Africa, the Zionist regime is closely cooperating with Washington which regards this expansion as a "complement" to its own neocolonialist policy in Africa. The U.S. Administration has launched a large-scale campaign to pressure a number of "moderate" African states into re-establishing relations with Israel. Strengthening Tel Aviv's positions in Africa is one of the main tasks set in the U.S.-Israeli memorandum on mutual understanding in strategic cooperation, signed on November 30, 1981. This memorandum specifies Israel's role in the American plans for recolonizing the continent. Apart from the South African racist regime, which is closely cooperating with the Zionists, Israel is being used as one of the instruments of American expansion in independent Africa.

Thus, it is clear that Africa will lose a great deal politically by re-establishing its relations with Israel. As to Tel Aviv's generous promises of economic and financial assistance in return for help in ending Israel's diplomatic isolation, the Zionists do not hurry to keep them.

On the other hand, the adverse economic efforts of their flirting with Israel are apparent. The opening of the Israeli Embassy in Kinshasa aroused a sharper and more unanimous reaction from the Arab world and Africa than Mobutu hoped for, says the London magazine AFRICA NOW. Apart from an immediate termination of general and multilateral deals (within the OPEC fund and Arab-African financial organisations) even commerical banks and companies began curtailing their activities in Zaire. Such is the dear price paid for a public handshake with Menachem Begin.

Israeli-Zairian Military Cooperation

LD061840 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1500 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] A high-ranking Israeli military delegation has visited Kinshasa, Zaire. These two countries have agreed to resume full-scale military collaboration. Tel Aviv is undoubtedly content with the results of the Kinshasa talks. After Israel's aggression against the Arabs, many African countries, Zaire among them, broke relations with Israel. The Zionist regime is severely condemned by the world public. Africa is indignant over Tel Aviv's massacre in Lebanon and demands that the aggressor be isolated on the international arena.

Then Kinshasa suddenly opens the door to (?greet an) Israeli delegation. Analysts believe that the visit was not just an attempt to break through the diplomatic isolation of Israel on the African Continent. Israel has long been known to play the role of an instrument in the hands of American [word indistinct]. The natural conclusion would be that the purpose of the visit is to use Zaire as a bridgehead for imperialist and Zionist military penetration into Africa.

What will this lead to in the present situation?

The Paris magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE recently wrote that some 100 Israeli military advisers will soon be sent to Kinshasa in the soonest possible period. Many of them are known to be in the pay of the Zionist Mossad special service, closely collaborating with the Central Intelligency Agency and the Pentagon. Altogether, according to the magazine, there will be 1,000 Israeli military advisers in Zaire by the end of the year.

The recently concluded Zaire-Israeli military agreement totally fits in with the magazine's report. Now what will these advisers do in Zaire? The most logical suggestion is that they will be training Zaire servicemen. But the likeliest development is that Israel will use this mission to implant its influence in Zaire and to instigate conflict with Zaire's neighbors. This will be the first stage of Washington's global strategy through turning Zaire into its (?base) of undermining activities to use armies of pro-American regimes on the continent for carrying out American military policy. This is a threat to peace and security of the people, to their independence.

The United States of America has often used this threat of sending Israeli military advisers to Africa for undermining activities in the host countries and the neighboring states. These include fanning separatism, border conflicts, mistrust between neighboring states and other clashes, when they [as heard] recall that the fingerprints of Mossad agents can be found in separatist activities in Nigeria and Sudan, armed clashes in Chad, counterrevolutionary actions of the UNITA organization in Angola, and so on and so forth. So in Zaire they are sure to play the same role. All these facts serve as a good illustration of Israel's policies in Africa. President of Madagascar, Didier Ratsiraka, was recently quoted as saying that Tel Aviv, like Pretoria, is an instrument of imperialism. So these words should be remembered while analyzing the goals of Israel's current military pentration into Zaire, which is being carried out with the full blessing of Washington.

SITUATION IN UPPER VOLTA 'REMAINS TENSE'

LD081856 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 8 TASS -- According to reports from Ouagadougou, the leaders of the Provisional People's Salvation Council which took power in Upper Volta in yesterdav's coup d'etat accused the former head of state Colonel Saye Zerbo of betraying national interests. A statement by the council leaders broadcast today accuses the former military regime of massive repressions against workers and students. Members of the former Military Committee for National Recovery and Progress including Colonel Saye Zerbo, were arrested.

According to a UPI report, the situation in the capital of Upper Volta remains tense. Exchanges of fire continue in the city. A curfew is in effect in the capital and the administrative centers of the country. The country's borders are still closed. Telex and telephone communication with outside world has been cut off.

Provisional Bureau Head Appointed

LD091134 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Bamako November 9 TASS -- A meeting of the Provisional Council of National Salvation, held in the capital of Upper Volta, has appointed Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo as head of the Provisional Bureau of the council, Radio Ouagadougou reported. The Provisional Council of National Salvation came to power as a result of November 7 coup d'etat.

Dispatches coming in report that the situation in the capital of Upper Volta is being normalised. At the same time a curfew has been proclaimed in Ouagadougou in other parts of the country. The frontiers of the state are still closed.

MALAGASY PRESIDENT REELECTED; SOCIALISM UPHELD

LD081702 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Antanarivo November 8 TASS -- Didier Ratsiraka has been re-elected president of Madagascar at the presidential election held here. According to the preliminary returns, over 70 percent of voters supported him. His only rival in the presidential election, Monja Jaona, chairman of the opposition Monima Party, received a little over 20 percent of the votes.

The final returns of the election, during which Didier Ratsiraka has been reelected president of Madagascar for a second term of seven years, will be announced in a few days' time.

Addressing the nation on radio and television on the eve of the election, President Didier Ratsiraka reaffirmed his unswerving loyalth to the charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, and friendship with the countries of the socialist community. The president said that socialism was the only path which could lead the country out of the current difficulties and ensure its stable development.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO TANZANIA'S NYERERE

PM081433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russizan 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Julius K. Nyerere,

Please accept my sincere congratulations, Comrade Julius K. Nyerere, in connection with your reelection to the eminent post of chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM).

Allow me to express the conviction that the friendly relations between our countries and parties will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Tanzania in the interests of world peace, social progress, and Africa's total liberation from colonial and racial oppression.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

MOZAMBIQUE DEVELOPMENT, USSR AID ASSESSED

PM081443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 82 p 6

[Report by TASS correspondent V. Osipov: "Mozambique Rhythm of a New Life"]

[Text] Maputo -- A floating ship repair complex -- workshops and a dock -- has been sited behind the row of warehouses and tower cranes along the quayside in Maputo Port. It is exactly a year since the complex, with the aid of two tugs, made its uniquely difficult and long trip from Klaypeda to the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Some 17 ships have not been repaired there. The most recent was the Soviet Ship Znamya Truda. Repair at Maputo Port is very convenient for our fishermen working the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic. It is also convenient for the Mozambique side, which thus pays off its credits to the USSR and also receives currency from Western clients.

Maputo Port is the country's main maritime gateway. Every year over 10 million tons of various freight pass through it. Soviet merchant ships are frequent guests here. They bring mainly machinery and equipment for the young African state's national economy and return loaded with sisal, ores, tea, sugar and other commodities.

The port's life is a sort of mirror reflecting the process of the republic's development and the strenthening Soviet-Mozambique cooperation. Commodity turnover between the two countries has increased sevenfold over 5 years.

Hundreds of Soviet tractors, which are now working in the country's fields, thousands of various vehicles, and a large quantity of agricultural equipment have been delivered to Maputo.

The Soviet Union is rendering Mozambique a large amount of aid in boosting its agriculture. Thus, in Nampula Province, cotton production is being put on a modern scientific and technical footing. Thanks to the efforts of specialists from Uzbekistan working here, this crop's yield has been doubled. The state farms created in the province are to become the disseminators of leading experience in cotton cultivation.

Mozambique has made considerable efforts to eliminate its colonial backwardness. The state sector created over the years of independence produces over half its industrial output and 15 percent of its agricultural output. An offensive against illiteracy is underway, and medical aid has become available to everyone.

However, there are still many unresolved problems. Enterprises lack raw materials and spare parts and it has become necessary to replace obsolete equipment. The question of cadres, particularly technical specialists, is acute. The task of supplying the population with food from domestic production has not been resolved. In their majority these are all growing difficulties which are gradually being overcome.

The republic's life is also complicated by the fact that the subversive and terrorist activity of counterrevolutionary gangs dispatched from the racist Republic of South Africa is continuing in a number of provinces. Sometimes they put railroads out of commission and attack enterprises, collective villages, stores, schools and hospitals. The bandits do not stop at ferocious reprisals against the civilian inhabitants who support the people's power. By these methods the Republic of South Africa and the imperialist forces behind it are trying to prevent the building of a new society in Mozambique.

The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] party is mobilizing the population to repel the mercenary bandits. The servicemen of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique Militia and the self-defense detachments, created at enterprises and in collective villages, are taking an active part in the struggle against counterrevolution.

A campaign has now been mounted in the country to study and discuss the theses for the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress scheduled for April next year. Many labor collectives have embarked on a stint of socialist competition in honor of this important event in the people's life.

RSA MOVING TO CONSOLIDATE HOLD ON WALVIS BAY

LD060052 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Harare November 5 TASS -- The South African regime is hurrying to formalise, "de jure", the tearing of the sea port of Walvis Bay away from the rest of Namibia. According to reports from that country, "elections" to the South African "Parliament" and to the Council of the Cape Province, which South African authorities claim historically comprises the Namibian port, were hastily held recently among the white population of that city. An unbridled smear campaign against SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] and the "frontline" states is now under way in Walvis Bay, with racist thugs, using private radio stations, making blood-curdling appeals to the white population to "rally against communism".

The weekly WINHOEK OBSERVER says that Pretoria rulers are going, after the "formalisation of South African sovereignty" over Walvis Bay, to give it over the Pentagon for making it into a naval base. The sense of doom of the apartheid system propped up by bayonets clearly shows through the bravura of propaganda slogans, the weekly writes.

GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Officials at Moscow Jubilee

PM081431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Celebration Meetings"]

[Text] Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are greeting the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm.

The celebration meetings devoted to the 65th anniversary of Great October which are being held in the city's rayons are noting that the capital is sacredly following Lenin's behest to set an example to the country, and is marching in the vanguard of the struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Reports at the meetings have been delivered by USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen V.E. Dymshits and V.N. Makeyev; RSFSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen A.M. Kalashnikov and V.I. Kochemasov; CPSU Central Committee deputy department chiefs A.A. Belyayev and N.S. Perun; and responsible workers of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and a number of central departments and organizations.

Correction on Dushanbe Rally

The following correction should be made to the item subheaded "Leningrad, Other Parades Reported," published in the 8 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page O 21:

Paragraph 2, line 4 should read: Present on the rostrum were Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tadjik Communist Party Central Committee.... (changing "Aliyev" to "Nabiyev")

GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL LEADERS SEND GOSR GREETINGS

DRA Leaders

LD062246 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, addressed and communicated the following message to the leaders of the USSR in Moscow:

Comrade Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

Comrade Nikolay A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers,

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we express our own heartfelt congratulations as well as those of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, the DRA Council of Ministers and all of the Afghan people to you, dear comrades, and through you to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and to all fraternal Soviet people.

The Great October Socialist Revolution has changed the historic path of progress for our world. For the first time in history, the Soviet state -- which came into being under the leadership of the great V.I. Lenin -- has successfully put into practice the old aspirations of people for freedom, equality and social justice, and these principles have become the Soviet people's law of living.

The aspirations of the revolution and the great achievements of V.I. Lenin, leader of the world's proletariat, and his brave, militant colleagues are still inspirational examples. They enlighten the way for those who stand against tyranny and exploitation and who struggle for freedom and a better future for the masses. The present successes of the Soviet people and their achievements in creating material and spiritual values are bright examples which show that a truly popular government could achieve [word indistinct].

The first decree of the Soviet state was the decree of peace. Now, on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR, when the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have put forward very important foreign policy initiatives for strengthening peace, maintaining international security and eliminating nuclear war, [words indistinct] is a significant symbol.

The Soviet Union is the foundation for peace and progress. It is always on the side of those who are struggling for freedom, independence, development and prosperity for the masses.

The fraternal and disinterested aid from the Soviet Union to the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan is the bright symbol of the internationist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. We are profoundly grateful for this great and all-round support of Soviet friends in hard times, times when the undeclared war of imperialism and reaction is continuing against the people and revolution of Afghanistan.

Complete victory over the enemies of the revolution would allow us to concentrate all of our energy and attention on creative work and on the realization of economic and social changes envisaged by the PDPA in the interests of our people.

Taking this opportunity, I strongly believe that the fraternal and friendly relations and the fruitful and good-neighborly cooperation between the USSR and the DRA will further develop in the interests of our two people and in the interest of strengthening peace and security in the world.

Dear Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov, please accept once again our heartfelt best wishes for your good health and future success and for new and bright developments for the great Soviet people.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers

Dost Message to Gromyko

LD062304 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost has sent a congratulatory message to Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The message expresses his warm fraternal and comradely congratulations on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, which coincides with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR.

The message also expresses confidence that the comradely and fraternal relations and all-round and fruitful cooperation between the DRA and the USSR will continue to develop and will be further strengthened in the interest of our toiling people and the people of the world, and of maintaining peace in Asia and the world.

DRA's Ratebzad

LD070658 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0521 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Kabul, Nov 6, BAKHTAR -- Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA and chairman of the Union of Societies of Friendship of the DRA With Foreign Countries has sent congratulatory telegrammes to Moscow addressed to the chairman of the Union of Friendship Societies and Cultural Friendship of the Soviet Union With Foreign Countries and the chairman of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship and Cultural Society.

She has congratulated them on the occasion of the victory of Great October Revolution and through them to all the fraternal people of that country. The telegrams add that under the effect of the Great October Revolution the oppressed people of the world, among them the people of our country, broke the fetters of colonialism and that the great friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan is a blessing of the Great October Revolution.

Pakistan's Ziaul Haq

BK070937 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has sent a message of felicitations to President Brezhnev on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution being observed today. In his message, the president said: we attach great importance to the existing fruitful relations and friendship between Pakistan and the Soviet Union. He expressed confidence that relation between Pakistan and the Soviet Union would be further strengthened and consolidated in the coming years for the mutual benefit of their peoples. In his message, the president prayed for the continued progress and prosperity of the Soviet people.

India's Singh, Gandhi

BK070845 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The president and the prime minister have greeted the Soviet people on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution of the Soviet Union. In their separate messages to President Brezhnev, Zail Singh and Mrs Gandhi have said that the two countries have a tradition of close and mutually beneficial cooperation in the interest of the two people and the world peace. They expressed their confidence that this friendship and cooperation will continue to grow in the years to come.

Bangladesh Leaders

BK070909 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] President Assanuddin Chowdhury and Chief Martial Law Administrator [CMLA] Lt Gen H.M. Ershad in two separate messages have felicitated President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In their messages, the president and the CMLA expressed their confidence that the existing friendly relations between the two countries will be further strengthened in the days ahead to the mutual benefit of the two people.

YAR, Egyptian Presidents

LD081750 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Greetings messages are still arriving for Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the celebrations of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

A cable sent by 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, says: I take this opportunity to express to Your Excellency my satisfaction over the high level of relations between our two friendly countries. I am fully confident that the fruitful and constructive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic are developing for the good of our two countries and two peoples and constitute a positive contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and prosperity in the whole world.

Another cable has arrived from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. It says: I have the pleasure to convey to Your Excellency in my name and in the name of the Egyptian people sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution. We extend best greetings to you and to the friendly Soviet people.

Algerian President, Ministers

LD071054 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Algiers, 7/11/82 (APS) -- On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of October Revolution, President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN [National Liberation Front] party secretary general addressed a message of congratulations to the Soviet head of state, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, in which he expressed on behalf of the Algerian people and government his warm congratulations.

"The commemoration of this historical event gives me the opportunity to hail the outstanding success led by your country in the edification of a socialist society", the message added.

"I remain convinced that our two countries are sharing ideals of justice liberty and progress, will continue to increase efforts to favour the research for solutions to problems which are conditioning the setting up and the preservation of real international peace and security", the message carried on.

On another turn, Messrs Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo members and respectively prime minister and foreign affairs minister, sent the same messages to their Soviet counterparts.

Moroccan King

LD071816 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Rabat, 7 Nov (MAP) -- His Majesty King Hassan II has sent a congratulatory cable to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and secretary general of the CPSU, on the occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the USSR.

Guinea's Sekou Toure

AB081013 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution affords the secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the opportunity of sending the following congratulatory message to the secretary general of the CPSU:

To Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: Comrade President and dear friend, it is with increasing joy each time that we seize the opportunity of tne auspicious occasion marking this year, the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, to convey to the valiant Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and to the Government of the USSR the sincere and militant congratulations of the people of Guinea, its vanguard party, the Guinean Democratic Party, its government and my own.

There is no doubt that the Leninist principles still continue today, as in the beginning, to inspire the work and action of the world revolution. We hail the great victories won by the Soviet people in the building of socialism and we take this opportunity to reaffirm to you the active solidarity of the people of Guinea and of all the people who are struggling to break the chain of imperialist domination and exploitation, apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination.

While reiterating to you our best wishes for your personal good health and well-being and while wishing the Soviet people even greater victories, please accept the renewed assurance of our highest consideration. Signed: Ahmed Sekou Toure, chairman of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea

Mauritania's Haydala

LD070154 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, head of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, today addressed a congratulatory cable to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of his country's national day. Following is the text of the cable:

I have the pleasure on the occasion of your national day to convey to you on behalf of the Mauritanian people and the Military Committee for National Salvation, the government and in my name, the warmest congratulations and the most sincere wishes for your good health and well-being, and progress and prosperity for the Soviet Government and people.

Venezuelan CP Leader

LD081756 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Jesus Faria, secretary general of the Venezuelan Communist Party, message of greetings to the Soviet people in connection with the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; date and place not specified -- recorded in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee, and all Communists of Venezuela, I cordially congratulate the Soviet people on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We express deep gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, for the active and tireless activity directed at defending and preserving peace on our planet, at strengthening friendship between peoples, specifically between the peoples of our two countries, Venezuela and the Soviet Union.

The great celebration of the first country of socialism in the world, the homeland of the great Lenin, is being widely marked throughout the world. Greetings are sent from Latin America, whose peoples are continually fighting against imperialism, unemployment, inflation and price rises. I would like to wish the Soviet people great successes in the fulfillment of the important tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The active, creative activity of the Soviet Union in all walks of life, the strengthening might of your homeland are graphic example of the advantages of the socialist system. The USSR is [word indistinct] hope for all peoples waging the struggle for national independence and freedom.

PRAVDA DEFENDS USSR NATIONALITIES POLICY

PM081651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 82 p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "...But the Caravan Moves On: The Impotence of the Anti-Soviet Slanderers"]

[Text] A harmonious family of equal republics, building communism together under the Leninist party's leadership -- that is the face the Soviet Union presents to the world in its jubilee year. The prediction made in the declaration on the formation of the USSR has come true: "...the new union state will be the worthy culmination of the foundations of peaceful cohabitation and fraternal cooperation between peoples laid down back in October 1917...."

The USSR's 60 years of existence are living evidence of the heights which can be attained by a multinational socialist state built on the noble principle of the equality of the peoples inhabiting it. With the USSR's creation, mankind crossed a historical frontier in its age-old struggle for equality and friendship between peoples and the revolutionary transformation of the world.

The USSR's outstanding achievements in national building have an active revolutionary influence on the planet's peoples, first and foremost in countries which have suffered the yoke of colonialism. "The Soviet Union's existence and example were a bright, gladdening phenomenon in a dark and gloomy world," J. Nehru once said. That example is no less impressive today, when capitalism continues to demonstrate its inability to resolve the nationalities issue which it engendered itself.

An undoubted crisis is in evidence in relations between people of different nationalities in the main country of capitalism -- the United States. The present Washington Administration, which is making a massive attack on the American working people's social gains and civil rights, is striking particularly painful blows against national minorities -- Blacks, Americans of Latin American extraction and the indigenous Indian population. The administration's policy is permeated with the spirit of racism. Even the modest rights which the Black people have won and the cost of tremendous sacrifices and a prolonged struggle in recent decades are now being eliminated.

Troubles for national minorities are not characteristic of the United States alone. Let us recall the tragedy of Ulster and the lack of rights experienced by foreign workers in the FRG and a number of other West European countries. The problems of French-speaking Quebec in Canada and the disputes between Walloons and Flemings in Belgium remain very acute.

Against this background an inextinguishable light illuminates the Soviet multinational state, which is an example of the resolution of one of today's most difficult questions. It is not surprising that anti-Sovietists and anticommunists mobilize all their potential in attempts to weaken the forces of that example.

Attempts to belittle the Soviet Union's successes in the sphere of national relations are an integral part of the White House's "crusade" against socialism. In the imperialist kitchen which cooks up the poisonous brew of psychological warfare a demand exists for any calumnies and fabrications against the USSR. Anything goes if, according to the reactionaries' way of thinking, it could weaken the socialist fraternity of the peoples and scare peoples away from socialism.

The existence of a unified Soviet multinational state is a thorn in the flesh of yesterday's forces. Our opponents are aware that the peoples' friendship is one of the main sources of the might of the biggest socialist state. Hence their desire at any price to attempt to sow distrust between the USSR's peoples.

These attempts did not begin yesterday. At the very dawn of the USSR's existence its enemies concocted the myth of "Russian colonialism." But the results of the CPSU's nationalities policy have demonstrated the groundlessness and absurdity of these fabrications. Our motherland's peoples know of the international feat accomplished by the Russian working class and the Russian people in order to overcome the backwardness of national backwaters. None of them will forget how Soviet Russia, itself ravaged and hungry, allocated tens of millions of rubles to carry out irrigation work in Turkestan back in 1918. The flames of the civil war still blazed when Azerbaijan was granted financial, food and technical aid, considerable resources were made over to the Kharkov railroad workers and the Donbass miners and substantial support was granted to the economy of Belorussia and Armenia. Back in those years many factories and plants were handed over free to the republics of the Transcaucasus and Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and engineers, technicians, skilled workers and specialists, scientists, teachers and cultural workers were sent there.

The results of this international policy are clear to all the world. In the space of one human life the Soviet state was secured for peoples who were mostly in a state of extreme backwardness the opportunity to rise to the level of leading European countries which has spent many centuries developing. In a very short historical period the task of equalizing the Soviet republics' levels of economic development has been largely resolved, the de jure and de facto equality of all nations and ethnic groups has been ensured.

In the face of these irrefutable facts the anti-Sovietists are having to reorganize themselves and launch new fabrications. Now London's THE TIMES, for instance, is trying to circulate a thesis directly opposed to fabrications about "forcible Russianization." Now it asserts that "the international assistance which Moscow has given to the formerly poor backwaters over the last 60 years is allegedly turning...against "'Russia itself."

The successes of the Leninist nationalities policy are so obvious that they cannot be denied by those who wish to appear "objective" in the eyes of public opinion. They have to be as evasive as they can. Thus the well-known West German socialist (G. Ziman), in a voluminous study of the USSR's nationalities policy published in Bonn last May, writes: "From every viewpoint the USSR is in a special position among multinational states. The Soviet nationalities policy... has raised the Central Asian, Caucasian and Siberian peoples to a level of civilization and education far higher than among the peoples living south of the Soviet border. Many peoples have acquired their own written language and literature only in Soviet times, and this does much to explain the development of their national awareness."

All is clear, it would appear. But the enemies of socialism have their own "logic." They must paint a distorted picture of the Soviet Union come what may. So (G. Ziman) strives to discover in the achievements of the Soviet multinational state...signs that it is weakening. It seems to him that the successes of socialism's nationalities policy are leading to the "growth of regionalism" and the "instability of Soviet society."

In the desire to sow discord in the harmonious family of equal Soviet republics at all costs, our enemies are even prepared to put themselves in an absurd position -- just as long as they can fling mud at us. That was what a CHICAGO TRIBUNE correspondent who visited Soviet Central Asia did, for instance. He tries to convince readers that the inhabitants of that region are "protesting." Against what, do you think: Against the "rehousing of people from mud huts into multistory blocks, the appearance of European dishes on the Chimkent people's menus and even against the disappearance of the chador." Hardly likely: But that is what he wrote.

The economy of all the Soviet republics is growing dynamically within the harmonious family of peoples. Each of them is now characterized by modern industry, developed agriculture, leading science and true cultural flourishing. At the same time each of them preserves its own unique face, its unique national features. Of course, this is not to the liking of those who abuse socialism. And the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR mumbles in an unsatisfied tone: "Kiev is becoming increasingly Ukrainian, Baku increasingly Azerbaijani and Tbilisi increasingly Georgian."

It is not hard to imagine what a fuss these gentlemen would make if it were the other way round. But let them have hysterics if they like! The tricks of socialism's enemies will not deflect communists from a path whose correctness is confirmed by life itself.

A characteristic admission is made in the book "From Yaroslavl Station" from the pen of E. Pond, former correspondent of America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. "In the Soviet Union," he states, "any real crisis on the nationalities issue in this century seems unlikely." Let us add: The same will apply in subsequent centuries.

Lenin's party and our country's peoples have built the multinational Soviet state solidly. This state is progressing and will continue to progress confidently toward its great goals. And the anti-Soviet, anticommunist pygmies will remain where the implacable development of history leaves them -- stranded by the roadside.

YOUNG CHURCHGOERS BETRAY COMMUNIST CONVICTIONS

PM051445 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 23 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by "journalist" G. Konchyus: "Don't Abandon Convictions"; words in all capitals are published in boldface type]

[Text] Ideological convictions -- scientific-materialist, political and moral -- are the fundamental basis of the personality of the Soviet man. They govern his activity as a citizen, his behavior.

But occasionally we encounter instances where young people, under the influence of religiously minded parents or close relatives, or simply because of promises of material benefits, attend church services. Such people usually justify themselves by saying: "I don't actually believe in God, but why annoy the parents." But can a justification of behavior which conflicts with the conscience be considered valid? And can a person remain true to himself once he has abandoned his convictions? This is discussed by G. Konchyus, a journalist.

Whenever I see young faces among the old men and women outside a Catholic church I ask myself the question: Do they really believe in God? I mean, they have all been to school, which has been separate from the church for a long, long time. They have been educated in the spirit of a materialist world outlook. What is it, then, that makes them bow to the cross?

In search of an answer to this question I decided to meet with some former Konsomol members expelled from the Komsomol for performing religious rites. They were from different walks of life -- workers, kolkhoz members, students. They cited different motivations which they regarded as justifications for their participation in religious services. But in each case the cause was the same. And I must say right away that it was not belief in God that took them to the Catholic church.

One of the meetings stuck in my mind. Grazhina T., secretary of a kolkhoz Komsomol organization, was preparing for her wedding. The day before she was due at the registrar's office her future mother-in-law announced: "Without the blessing of the Almighty there can be no marriage." So Grazhina went to the Catholic Church. She was expecting a child and was afraid of being an unmarried mother.

Here is another story. A plant worker who was about to be married was told by his future father-in-law: "Marry my daughter in the Catholic church and I'll make over half my house to you. If not, you can go and find your own home." The young couple agreed, although they both considered themselves atheists....

And another example: Vida V., a Young Communist, leading light of the kolkhoz Komsomol organization and irreplaceable organizer of all youth events in the setttlement, got married. But the surprise was that the young couple got married in church. When I asked her whether she believed in God, she replied with a smile:

"Of course not."

"So who made you, a Komsomol activist, betray your convictions?"

"My husband's parents demanded that we get married in church."

Then we recalled that the bourgeois nationalists had been on the rampage in these parts after the war, that one of the district's first female Komsomol members had perished at their hands a few steps from the Catholic church and that the priest had subsequently been convicted of criminal cies with the bandits. Did Vida realize that by her action she had defiled the memory of her compatriot, her ideological comrade? We also talked about how her action was interpreted by the church priest for the benefit of the believers: Even Komsomol members believe in God, only they are forced to hide the fact.... Did Vida realize this?

Apparently, she knew everything, understood everything. But...failed to withstand the pressure.

I think a special word is needed about schoolchildren. Our enemies will say anything: that children in the USSR are kept away from religion by force and that parents are not free to bring up their children in a religious spirit.... Is this true?

The principles of USSR and union republic legislation are based on equal educational opportunities for all citizens; there is also emphasis on the secular nature of education which rules out religious influence. At the same time, legislation authorizes the teaching of religion to children privately -- that is, at home and only by the parents. It should be clearly understood that the law prohibits efforts to COMPEL children and young people to worship to go to church or visit prayer houses.

It must be said that the vast majority of believers and members of the clergy have a correct understanding of the essence of the law on religious worship pertaining to children, but serious violations of the rules do occur.

In the eighth grade a girl decided to join the Komsomol. She wrote out her application and the next day came to school exhibiting clear signs of have been beaten. Her worried teacher said: "Who did that to you?" "My father." "What for?" "He found out I had decided to join the Komsomol." Apparently, the previous evening their home had been visited by a member of the local Catholic Church. After talking with him, her father, a deeply devout man, had reached for the strap....

Of course, no one can prove a direct link between the visit and the punishment. There are no witnesses, and the participants in the conversation are scarcely likely to say what they talked about. But why did the local Catholic priest not say publicly, after this incident which became the talk of the district, that it is a sin to beat a person for her convictions?

Take another schoolchild. The boy joined the Komsomol. But a few weeks later he was giving various excuses for not obtaining his Komsomol card. Finally, he admitted: "My mother said: 'If I find out you are wearing the badge, I'll throw you out.'" "And you really want to be in the Komsomol?" "Yes, I do, but I want to stay with mom...although she believes in God."

So he was expelled from the Komsomol without even having obtained a card. But, esteemed reader, I believe we should be concerning ourselves with his mother rather than with him. Who told her that her nonbeliever son deserves her imprecations?

I could go on giving examples. The vast majority of young men and women I met did not believe in God. They were made to go to church by parents and relatives. They were often threatened and blackmailed. Occasionally, their abandonment of their convictions was "bought": They were offered a house, a car or a lavish wedding feast.

It is not impossible that someone will exclaim on reading these lines: Look at the way young people are being persecuted just because they go to God's house! They are being punished and publicly pilloried.... What about the freedom of conscience guaranteed by the Constitution?

Let me clear up one thing right away. I AM TALKING ONLY ABOUT KOMSOMOL MEMBERS WHO HAVE BETRAYED THE IDEAS OF THEIR ORGANIZATION. ONLY THEY WERE PUNISHED, AND ONLY BY THEIR ORGANIZATION. But no one has ever been expelled from school or dismissed from work for attending religious services. Moreover, it is a criminal act under Soviet law to restrict citizens' rights because of their attitude to religion.

But another question arises, you will agree: Why and by what right do some Catholic priests ignore the freedom NOT TO PROFESS ANY RELIGION, which is granted to all citizens by the Constitution? I can imagine a possible retort: The church is not guilty -- it is the parents who are trying to put their children back "on the true path." Why, then, do we so often hear these days declaimed from the pulpit "Biblical texts," if that's what they call them, such as: "It is better to die childless than to let children remain Godless; better one who fears God than thousands who are Godless." Why do some extremist Catholic priests, in their "open letters," dare to threaten believers whose children do not attend church? There are still many instances of this. And, finally, why has no one heard in a single commandment the words: "Do not force your children to go to church; if God so wishes, they will go to his house of their own accord"?

As it were, answering this question, Yonas Ragauskas, former Catholic priest, professor at the Kaunas Theological Seminary and subsequently a well-known atheist, wrote: "One must not think that religion, by preaching love of one's neighbor and one's enemy and at the same time, displaying fanatical hatred of nonbelievers, is contradicting itself. No, Christianity is quite consistent here. It includes in the term 'neighbor' only the class enemies of the working person who is a believer -- his exploiters. The church's concept of 'neighbor' does not include the opponents of an idealistic world outlook. The Catholic Church and the Bible call the latter Godless and regard them with overt abhorrence and vindictiveness."

But, you might ask me, what about conviction? Does it suffer if someone who is basically a nonbeliever goes to church on an isolated occasion to attend a wedding or christening; in his heart of hearts he is an atheist....

The young man who was given half a house, the one I mentioned earlier, asked: What was so bad about the fact that he, an atheist, had gone to church on one single occasion? He simply did not realize that by doing that he was betraying his convictions and demeaning himself, by bowing not to God even, but to that one-half of a house. He would not accept that his lack of principle was immoral and that, having betrayed himself and his convictions once, he might betray them again in the future.

That is why, reader, we cannot console ourselves with the thought that in a few decades religion will disappear of its own accord. Yes, it will disappear, the entire course of our life confirms this truth. But this does not make the need to develop and improve scientific-atheist education of young people less urgent. In my view it is dictated by several facts. First, the crisis of religion in socialist society forces its advocates to try to spread their ideology primarily among children and young people who have not yet developed consistent and sound atheist knowledge and convictions. Nor must one discount the fact that over the ages the church has accumulated a substantial arsenal of methods and means of working among the younger generation.

Second, now that the church in our country conforms strictly to the law vis-a-vis the Soviet system and the clergy preaches the "common" peaceful goals of religion and communism, young people without experience of open class struggle may succumb to the illusion that religious beliefs and prejudices are harmless.

Finally, in conditions of exacerbated ideological struggle between the two opposing systems, our opponents are using religion in an effort to ideologically disable young Soviet people and instill in them skepticism, passiveness and civil and political indifference.

To this end the psychological war strategists, in broadcasts by various Western "voices," are counterposing to the "Godless communist path" illusory religious ways of solving today's burning problems; they are calling religion and the church the custodians of national individuality, independence and culture and Marxist atheism "inhuman and anti-cultural." This was asserted, for example, in May 1982 in "religious" broadcasts by Western radio stations which culled these calumnies from the self-styled "chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church."

I do not mean to imply by this that any "neutralism" vis-a-vis religion, so to speak, plays into the hands of the ideological saboteurs. But you will agree that any indifference in terms of world outlook, in particular the unprincipled abandonment of one's convictions, creates a kind of breeding ground in which alien views can live and grow. And, of course, this means that we msut all promptly and resolutely rebuff any attempts to slyly introduce into our life backward views and customs which are alien to the advanced ideals and practice of communist building, no matter what kind of "neutral" camouflage they are draped in and regardless of any attempts to justify them.

PRAVDA URGES INCREASED POLITICAL EDUCATION

PM081305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to the Great Ideals"]

[Text] V.I. Lenin called the teaching on the worldwide historic mission of the working class the chief element of Marxism. The heroic history of the building of a new society in the USSR is the great, inspiring example of the implementation of this mission. The Communist Party, which is the vanguard of the entire Soviet people, fully retains the class nature of its ideology and policy even in conditions of mature socialism.

The CPSU has always regarded the political education of the working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism as an essential condition of our society's advance toward its historic goals. Party organizations are conducting this education in the context of the complex, large-scale creative tasks advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress. They are taking it on themselves to instill in Soviet people communist ideological commitment, a high degree of political culture and a readiness to fulfill their patriotic and international duty. This means working assiduously and conscientiously for the common good, ensuring the all-round strengthening of the Soviet land's economic and defense might, not tolerating shortcomings, being able to assess social processes and phenomena from Marxist-Leninist positions and acting in accordance with communist convictions.

It is particularly important now to instill in every person a precise class approach to the phenomena of social life and a clear political stance in view of the fact that imperialism has effectively switched to psychological warfare against the USSR and the other socialist countries and has publicly proclaimed a new "crusade" against communism.

"During the 65 years of its existence Soviet power has known many 'crusaders,' and we all know what became of their crusades," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his greetings message to the participants of the all-union scientific and practical conference "the exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the world arena and the political education of working people," held recently in Tallinn. "Confident of the rightness of our cause, of the insuperability of the ideas of scientific socialism, confirmed by the entire course of historical development, we have waged and will continue to wage an uncompromising, aggressive struggle against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism."

The increased activeness of the class opponent's propaganda media and the intensification of his attempts to exercise a corrupting influence on Soviet people's consciouness mean that party organizations and ideological cadres have to be able consistently and efficiently to combat bourgeois ideology and balance the malicious slander against socialism with the unshakable cohesion and mighty idological unity of Soviet society. At the same time, it is necessary to provide a graphic and intelligible explanation of the achievements and historical advantages of socialism and to reveal more pointedly and more persuasively the inhuman essence of imperialism's ideology and policy. We have on our side historical truth, scientific truth and the ideals of social justice.

Party organizations have accumulated a good deal of experience of political education of Soviet people in the spirit of intolerance of bourgeois ideology. Counterpropaganda councils are being set up at a number of party committees. Groups of experienced propagandists, political information workers and lecturers specializing in this subject are operating, for example, in the capital's Leninskiy Rayon. In Latvia the republic counterpropaganda council is holding seminars and preparing methodological materials to aid the ideological aktiv. The Leningrad, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Lithunian and Estonian party organizations are doing a variety of effective work in this sphere.

However, in some places proper attention is not being paid to developing working people's "immunity" to hostile propaganda. Dwindling coverage of topical problems of socioeconomic and political development and national relations, tardy information, a hackneyed, banal approach to ideological education work and unanswered questions are a bonus for our class opponent. It is the duty of Communists to instill in every Soviet citizen convition in the rightness and invincibility of socialism, political vigilance and readiness to defend the motherland.

The class, political approach is especially important when it comes to educating the younger generation of builders of communism. The present generation of young men and women has not had the grim education in life that its elders had. So there are greater demands on the content and methods of work on molding and strengthening Soviet youth's socialist consciousness. It is important to continue to intensify the civic, patriotic and internationalist education of young people, to combat any lack of ideological commitment or apolitical attitude, bourgeois philistinism, parasitism and consumerism and to give young men and women wide access to the priceless spiritual heritage of the people, to the social experience of older generations and to our revolutionary, labor and combat traditions. The preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the 65th anniversary of Great October offer great opportunities for this.

Our party sees the ideological and political education of working people as an important front of the struggle for communism. Success on this front is won through persistent, daily ideological and political education work and the ability of all Communists to deliver a prompt and effective rebuff to hostile ideology, to strengthen lofty political consciousness in Soviet people and educate them in the spirit of devotion to the party and working class ideals and pride in the Soviet homeland. Very topical today is the CPSU Central Committee October slogan:

"Workers on the ideological front! Take the party's ideas to the masses with conviction and passion! Communist ideological commitment and an active life stance for every Soviet person!"

FURTHER DETAILS ON CHERNENKO VISIT TO TBILISI

Chernenko, Shevardnadze Talk

PM081329 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Talk With Georgian SSR Leaders"]

[Text] On 29 October, K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a talk with members of the Bureaus of the Central Committee and Tbilisi committee of the Georgian Communist Party and with the republic's leading party and soviet workers.

Recounting progress in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Tbilisi celebrations in May 1981, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, noted:

"Great work is always crowned by festivals, and work is the natural extension of our great events. Thus the present ceremony also embodies the many years of persistent labor by the entire Georgian Communist Party in fulfilling the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom."

Informing Comrade K.U. Chernenko on the republic's development in the past 10 years, E.A. Shevardnadze announced that in comparison with 1972, Georgia's national income and global social product had approximately doubled. Industrial production had also doubled, average annual gross agricultural output had increased by over 50 percent and purchases of agricultural produce had increased by nearly 100 percent. This trend can also be observed in the sphere of assimilating capital investments.

The republic's autonomous formation were developing confidently.

All this has made it possible to considerably strengthen the Georgian SSR's overall economic potential and to create a reliable basis for the continued steady development of its national economy on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology.

Continuing the account of the republic party organization's consistent striving to further raise the standard of management, to improve the use of production reserves and to improve organizational and political work, E.A. Shevardnadze said:

"Despite the tremendous difficulties caused by the flooding in western Georgia and subsequently by the unprecedented hail damage in eastern Georgia, the economic year is taking shape successfully on the whole to date."

Corresponding figures were cited and conditions and factors named which can have a further notivating influence on the state of affairs in the republic's national economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze's report paid much attention to the development of the agroindustiral complex, the implementation of the Food Program and the dispatch of agricultural produce to all-union stocks.

After given a report on the economic experiments being conducted in the republic and a detailed description of each one, the leader of the republic's party organization stressed that all these quests are, in the main, directed toward the better coordination of territorial and sectorial planning and administration.

The storehouse of experience accumulated in the republic in the last 10 years contains invaluable innovations in the sphere of internationalist education. As L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, this experience is further convincing confirmation of the correctness of our party's Leninist nationalities policy. The whole package of measures taken in this direction are closely linked in the republic with the practice of communist building and serve the comprehensive flowering and strengthening of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze reported on the problems emerging in the republic's life on whose solution the fate of the 5-year plan and the Georgian SSR's further socioeconomic development greatly depend.

On behalf of all the republic's Communists and working people, he assured the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhenv that Georgia's Communists and all its working people would cope honorably with the resolution of the complex tasks facing the republic and gratify the country more than once again with new labor victories.

"There have been great improvements in the Georgian SSR party organization in recent years," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said. "It has begun to conduct work among the masses in a fundamentally new way and has given it a creative character. The right key and the right approach in the system of leadership of the republic have been found. Based on a creative principle, it is regarded as of paramount important here to convince by example and to show what must be done, and how, so as to achieve the best results. Great attention is being paid to organizational and political backup for the fulfillment of set tasks, to increasing the demands on leading cadres and to the active restructuring of ideological work."

All this, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, predetermined the considerable successes in the development of Georgia's national economy. In recent years it has managed to raise the pace of economic and social development considerably. The increase in industrial and agricultural production and the level of labor productivity in the last and in this 5-year plan are higher than the plan guidelines. It is good that Georgia has studied attentively how to use land under contemporary conditions and how to combine its use with the fulfillment of the Food Program.

"At the same time, the republic still has many unutilized reserves and thus there is work to be done here," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said. "Those comrades are quite right who cite Lenin's well-known tenet that every jubilee should work for the success of jobs in hand and promote the resolution of practical tasks. In this respect the current celebrations, too, can and must yield an effective return and help to increase production efficiency."

Analyzing the problems facing the republic, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said that they were complex but that they could be resolved by the republic's party organization, which had accumulated considerable experience in seeking out the correct ways to achieve substantial goals.

In the light of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions, the need was indicated to work more persistently to intensify agricultural production, to accelerate the development of subsidiary plots belonging to enterprises and institutions and to increase the republic's contribution to the implementation of the Food Program.

Recalling with approval the practice established in the Georgian SSR of setting up workers' commissions -- an effective method of involving the masses in the management of social production -- Comrade K.U. Chernenko focused attention on mastering a Leninist style of work in present-day party and soviet building. From specific examples of the activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev he showed how a broad and multi-faceted link with people, reliance on scientific method and competence help to resolve the largest and most complex questions.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed that the unity of word and deed, resolution and execution, is the main and determining factor in the implementation of the 26th party congress decisions. He expressed confidence that Georgia's Communists and working people would greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new achievements.

Chernenko Award Ceremony Speech

PM051001 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 29 October Tbilisi ceremony to present the Order of Lenin to the city: "Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Speech"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

A few words about the history of our meeting. Leonid Ilich said to me in conversation the other day:

"We have a duty to Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. The city has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the 65th anniversary of October is approaching, and it would be good to present the award.

"I hoped to find the time myself, but the preparations for the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and other urgent business simply do not permit me to leave Moscow, even for a short time.

"It would be good if you flew to Georgia," Leonid Ilich continued, "and presented the order to the city of Tbilisi. As you know, the republic is interesting. The party organization works energetically and creatively. Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze sets a good tone for everything. (applause) Convey to him, and to the other comrades too, of course, my kindest greetings and best wishes. (applause) Also tell them that I well remember last year's visit to Tbilisi. You cannot confuse that city with any other. It is growing and is being constructed well, and it carefully preserves the flavor of ancient times. In general a great deal can be learned from the people of Tbilisi. They are supremely worthy of the award. (prolonged applause)

"Congratulate them cordially on my behalf too. I firmly believe that both Tbilisi and all Georgia will gladden the motherland with glorious new achievements in the coming years." (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Permit me also, dear comrades, to associate myself with the warm words of the general secretary of our party's Central Committee and to congratulate you on the award with all my heart. [applause]

I saw this mission as [an expression of] great trust.

Moreover, it entirely coincides with my longstanding wish to visit Georgia and to meet with you. (applause)

Tbilisi, like every city, has its own unique history and destiny. It has attracted poets and artists since ancient times. Wonderful poems and songs have been composed about it. Its colorful districts are recorded on many canvases. Joie de vivre, cordiality and hospitality have always been part of the character of your city. This stems from the people who live in the city. The baton of the goodness and cordiality of the people of Tbilisi has been handed on from generation to generation. (applause)

Your city has long been a home not only for Georgians, but also for Armenians, Russians and people of various nationalities. The reference books tell that about 50 different languages were spoken in old Tiflis. Any national arrogance whatever has always been alien to working Tbilisi. (applause)

The Tiflis proletariat took an active part in the 1905-1907 revolution. It had to endure grim trials when power in Georgia ended up in the hands of the Mensheviks after 1917. But the steadfastness and courage of the Georgian proletarians triumphed. The banner of October was infurled above the city on 25 February 1921. (applause)

On this festive day we recall the heroic fighters of those years, the brilliant cohort of revolutionaries whose selflessness and heroism ushered in the era of the socialist Tbilisi and Socialist Georgia. Honor and glory to them! The Order of Lenin that has been conferred on the city is also a tribute to their revolutionary services.

During the grim time of the Great Patriotic War Tbilisi sent more than 92,000 of its sons and daughters to battle against the fascist invaders. The city's industry was transformed into a forge of weapons. The continuous vigil of the working class and all the working people of Tbilisi lasted day and night throughout the four long years of the war. They did everything to supply the needs of the front. The award of the city belongs equally to both those who did not spare their lives in the battle against the enemy and those who worked heroically in the rear. (applause)

What good, fine changes each postwar year has brought to the city! I do not mean that everything has been smooth and rosy. Life is not free from difficulties, both objective and subjective.

Indeed, you know better than I the complex political work you had to carry out after the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom's Organizational and Political Work To Fulfill the 24th CPSU Congress Decisions." This was a struggle for a healthy political climate in the republic, a struggle, if you like, for its good name and its honor. The Communists of Tbilisi and of all Georgia, headed by Comrade Shevardnadze, have coped well with the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee. (applause)

The work was difficult and nonroutine. It must be admitted that what sometimes happens in our country is that a while after the adoption of a resolution comrades will meet, discuss, calculate the percentage growth in this or that, then disperse. No. People in Tbilisi acted differently: They met of course -- more than once and at all levels -- and they discussed, not only percentages but also the price at which they had been achieved, the atmosphere in which practical work had proceeded, the way it had influenced the state of affairs in the collective, the morale of the Communists and their responsibility to society and to the entire party organization. That is, everything that affects not only the material conditions of a person's life but also his moral level and the entire moral climate in the labor collective was taken into account. This is very important, comrades. You have seen that for yourselves. (applause)

The creative approach toward intraparty work and toward ideological and organizational activity is the guarantee of certain success in all our affairs. I have publicly said this more than once, sometimes using examples from the work of the Georgian party organization. We will hope that your creative approach to matters persists in the future. (applause)

Tbilisi is confidently scaling new heights.

Since 1977 the city's industry has been working virtually without laggard enterprises. Each year in the last 5-year plan the capital of Georgia was awarded a Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. That is a wonderful achievement. I want to express the hope, comrades, that you will consolidate this tradition. (applause)

All the preconditions exist for this. The city party organization has set the task -- the plan must be fulfilled not only by every enterprise as a whole, but also by every shop, section, team and working person. You have made headway in resolving this task. You must stick firmly to this correct line.

Tbilisi's spiritual life is rich and interesting. I refer not only, or not so much, to the quantity of research institutes or the number of members of creative unions. I refer to the general creative atmosphere and the orientation of science toward the study of long-term problems, the problems generated by the development of both production and society. Nor do cultural figures seek a quiet life for themselves. They are doing a great deal of fruitful work on contemporary themes that perturb people. This is why their works attract such wide attention.

Tbilisi's successes in economic and cultural building are the result of the sum of the efforts of many, many people of the most varied professions. By their actions they are proving their love for the city, their patriotism, their responsibility to the party and the country. So it can be said with every justification that the award to the city is an award to all the people of Tbilisi! (applause)

The Tbilisi party organization's experience of improving the management of the city's socioeconomic life is instructive. The city department of the economics and planning research institute, and also the council on problems of Tbilisi's economic and social development set up under the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences are doing important work. Clearly, the more widely the public joins in their work and the more closely it is linked with practice and with life itself, the more successful it will be.

But no matter how considerable the city's achievements, there is still a considerable number of difficulties and unsolved problems. I know, in particular, that the electricity, heat and water supply systems need improving. These are not petty questions. They touch on people's interests. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers and the appropriate all-union ministries and departments must resolve them more rapidly and to better standards of quality.

At the beginning of the century the following was written of Tbilisi: "The capital of the Caucasus is a city of contrasts. In the 'new' city the visitor is ready to imagine he is almost in Petersburg or Moscow, yet in the old Georgian or Persian quarters he comes face to face with the most absolute Asia."

Some visual contrasts have certainly remained in Tbilisi. But they are no longer social contrasts. Today everyone can see that, having put forward the slogan of "transforming Tbilisi into a garden city," the city party organization, the city soviet and all the city's residents are persistently implementing it. The beautiful socialist city on the banks of the Kura is becoming more elegant, more attractive and more convenient for all its residents with every year that passes. (applause)

Tbilisi's successes are certainly a result of the great positive changes that have occurred throughout Georgia in the last 10 years. Thanks to intense, conscientious work and to the consistent implementation of a course toward production intensification, the main indicators of Georgia's economic development have moved considerably closer to the union-wide average level. The fact that the 11th 5-Year Plan, which you have begun very well, envisages the priority development of the sectors determining technical progress is important.

Georgia's example shows what a great role the all-union division of labor plays in the life of each Soviet republic. The development of Georgia as an organic part of the united national economic complex has made it possible to create sectors completely new to the republic. I refer above all to the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry and the modern machine building and metalworking sectors. The entire country knows your industrial giants such as, for instance, the Inguri GES, the Rustavi metallurgical plant and the Kutaisi motor vehicle plant.

Today Georgia provides approximately 30 percent of the total volume of manganese ore and produces 30 percent of the mainline electric locomotives and around 15 percent of the electric loaders.

All this convincingly shows the correctness of the 26th party congress' course -- the course of building up the material and spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time making maximum use of this potential for the harmonious development of the entire country. This is vivid evidence of the fruitfulness of the Leninist friendship among the peoples of the USSR, whose 60th anniversary we will soon be celebrating. This friendship, tempered in extremely difficult trials, is strong by virtue of the fact that it rallies without depersonalizing. It generates in everyone inexhaustible creative energy and firm confidence in the future.

In short, comrades, you have something to be proud of. It is no accident that the activity of your party organization received a high assessment in the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Georgian SSR Party Organizations' Organizational and Political Work To Prepare for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR."

But I think it would not be superfluous to recall that there are considerable reserves and opportunities in the republic that are not being fully utilized, and there is still plenty of unfinished work. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev drew your attention to this with the utmost principledness last year. The CPSU Central Committee knows that you are working persistently to implement Leonid Ilich's remarks and instructions.

Since ancient times the difficult labor of the farmer has been held in high esteem in Georgia. The skill of the rural working people has not decreased today: Last year Georgia accounted for 8 percent of intrastate purchases of fruits and berries, 13 percent of grape purchases, 94 percent of leaf tea purchases and almost 100 percent of citrus fruit purchases. So today we can with complete justification say thank you to your republic's agricultural working people for their selfless labor. (applause)

The tasks stemming from the Food Program are now the center of your attention. It is good that you are seeking to define the specific place of each rayon, city, sovkhoz, kolkhoz, plant, factory, institution and organization and each household and working person in their fulfillment. The recent Georgian Communist Party Central Committee October plenum, at which there was a serious, impartial discussion of reserves and shortcomings in grain and fodder production, was indicative in this respect. That kind of self-criticial, businesslike statement of the question is the only correct one.

You have experience of solving major economic problems and of making creative use of the tremendous potential of the collective farm; good experience. This is shown, for instance, by Abashskiy Rayon's initiative on improving agriculture management, which is now an all-union asset.

Comrades! All our practice shows that the decisive factor in success is skillful party leadership and the ability of party committees to select and place cadres correctly and to rouse the Communists and all the working people to selfless work. It is this that characterizes the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's organizational and political activity. What is attractive is the persistent quest for new forms of work, the ability to organize it with a view to the future and with reliance on the broad working people's masses, and the implacability toward everything that runs counter to the nature of our system and our morality. That is the correct, Leninist line. (applause)

It is good that, following the Leninist tradition, you are proceeding to the open discussion of urgent problems of the republic's development in labor collectives, at party meetings and in the press, not shrinking from controversial and difficult topics, and that you are gauging the accuracy of your decisions by the people's opinion. It is impossible to manage efficiently in any other way in a society such as ours. The creativity of the masses is an inexhaustible source of unprecedented social energy. Full use must be made of it.

Unfortunately, there are still leaders who feel uncomfortable on a platform in front of the masses. But if they are competent people and principled and honest Communists, they have nothing to fear. Criticism from below, although unpleasant, is necessary and useful to everyone. You cannot lead the masses yet not report back to them. Those are two sides of the same coin, as the saying goes.

You know that even a festive table cannot do without the firm hand of a toastmaster and a certain order. (applause) We must constantly strengthen discipline and organization everywhere. Obviously, it is not a question of blind, unthinking obedience. Our discipline presupposes consciousness, a profound understanding by everyone of the nature of the questions that are being resolved, and independence and initiative in the struggle to implement the collectively formulated and approved plans. Monolithic ranks and unity of will are needed in this struggle. "...A united will is needed," V.I. Lenin said. "Everyone must act as one person on every practical question. The united will cannot be merely a phrase or symbol. We demand that it exist in practice." (applause)

The united will of our party is vividly expressed in the Communists' cohesion around the CPSU Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that faithful continuer of the great Leninist cause. (applause) That cohesion is the guarantee of the successful resolution of all our tasks.

The more than 11,000 primary party organizations in Georgia are a tremendous force, comrades. The report and election campaign has been widely developed in your republic, as it has throughout the party. It is important that it be held in an atmosphere of Bolshevik exactingness. Every fair criticism and every businesslike proposal from a Communist must result in real action.

The rallying of the creative intelligentsia on party positions and the skillful utilization of the tremendous educational potential of art are a substantial success of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. The achievements of contemporary Georgian literature, cinema and theater are inextricably connected with Georgian cultural masters' handling of acutely social problems and with their struggle against everything that is incompatible with our understanding of human dignity and honor. It is good that you are succeeding in enlisting truly talented people -- not artistic hacks who use the topicality of the theme as cover for grey and artistically impoverished pieces -- in work on the modern theme.

Many works by Georgian writers, artists, musicians and architects bear the imprint of unique national originality. Centuries-old cultural traditions live on in them and the Georgian people's experience is encapsulated in them. But they would have been unable to gain all-union and world recognition had they not expressed just as strongly and fully what is international and common to all mankind. (applause) The creative gains of the Georgian socialist culture enrich the culture of the entire Soviet people and of all the fraternal republics.

Comrades! It so happens that our festive meeting has coincided with the birthday of the Komsomol.

It is customary to say that young people are the country's future. That is true of course. But is also true that young people are even today determining the face of our motherland to a large extent. That also applies to the republic's Komsomol, which was awarded the Order of Lenin in 1979. Shoulder to shoulder with the Communists and under their leadership it is taking the most active part in all the affairs of the republic: and not only the republic.

Young emissaries of Georgia are working in shock fashion on the major all-union construction projects. They are working in the multinational collectives of the Baykal-Amur railroad and Tyumen and in the fields of the Nonchernozem Zone and Kazakhstan. This labor, patriotic and international tempering obtained during the years of youth is a quite irreplaceable asset. (applause)

The social gains of the Soviet system have become the customary norm of life. That is how it should be. For the sake of this people died on the barricades of the revolution and during the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. For the sake of this and in the name of the motherland's freedom and independence, the first generations of builders of socialism underwent privations that it is sometimes hard for today's young people even to imagine. We must ensure that the historical meaning of the Soviet people's gains and the true price of what preceding generations have achieved are known to our successors.

In order to assess the present correctly, young people must have a good knowledge of the past. Merely learning historical dates and names is not the crux of the matter. The debt of memory is also a moral debt. Each young person must be helped to profoundly understand the aims and achievements of our revolution and to be filled with a sense of personal responsibility for continuing the great Lenin's cause. We all want young people not simply to assimilate but also to enrich the labor and sociopolitical experience of their fathers and grandfathers.

It is pleasant to note that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, realizing the importance of these questions, is seeking to combine young people's enthusiasm and profound knowledge with mature cadres' wisdom and experience.

Now, comrades, allow me to touch briefly on international affairs.

The general picture of what is happening in the world arena is exceptionally complex, complex and contradictory. However, beyond all this diversity and the swift succession of events two main, deepseated trends can be perceived whose clash determines the present political climate.

At one pole of world politics are all who advocate preventing nuclear war, ending the arms race and resolving disputed problems by means of constructive negotiations; in other words, who advocate the relaxation of international tension and peaceful coexistence.

At the other pole are all those who would like to torpedo detente, spur on the arms race and return to cold war times. These politicians of yesterday do not number all that many, but they are dangerous. Dangerous especially because a tremendous military machine, primarily that of the United States, is in their hands.

A gamble on the use of force, overt support for tyrannical, repressive regimes, a course toward achieving military superiority, a disdainful attitude toward the interests of other states and peoples and the shameless foisting of its own imperial will on them -- such is the policy of current official America.

Many people are probably wondering: What has happened? After all, there was a time, and not so long ago, when American presidents did not shun the concept of "detente." Remember the first half of the seventies. Over the course of several years then solutions were found to a number of extremely complex problems -- both within the framework of Soviet-American relations and within the framework of European politics. The world immediately became more tranquil. People began to breathe more easily. That is what detente is....

So just what has happened? To put it in a nutshell, I would answer that question as follows: The American ruling class has not stood the test of detente, the test of peaceful cooperation.

Indeed. Detente is a multifaceted, multidimensional process. Detente is certainly the road to peace and cooperation. But not only that. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that detente creates scope for the democratization of international life in general and increases the political activeness of the broadest masses. Detente is inseparable from each people's right to independently decide their destiny and choose their way of life and direction of social development.

To hope that it is possible to preserve and "freeze" the sociopolitical status quo is reactionary utopianism, nothing more. Life has conclusively proved that.

Here is by no means a complete panorama of the social changes that have filled the last decade. The formation of a united Socialist Vietnam. The elimination of dictatorships in Portugal, Spain and Greece. The collapse of the Portuguese colonial empire and the formation of independent Angola and Mozambique. The revolutions in Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Iran. The victory of the Sandinists in Nicaragua.

American reaction was frightened. Each breakthrough toward freedom and each blow against tyranny was regarded by rightwing circles in the United States as a blow to Washington's political positions, prestige and influence. There are also, of course, many sensible people in the United States. They warned of the danger of identifying U.S. interests with the interests of dictators and puppets. They urged that imperial ambitions be abandoned, that realities be faced, that U.S. policy be adapted to the new, changing world. But these sensible voices were drowned in a nationalist, chauvinist chorus. Not to adapt U.S. policy to the realities of the surrounding world but, on the contrary, to adapt and subordinate that world to the imperialist interests of the monopolies -- that was how the new administration formulated the question.

For almost 2 years the U.S. rulers have been "flexing their muscles." For almost 2 years Washington has been directing abuse at the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. For almost 2 years the myths of the "Soviet threat" and the "hand of Moscow" have served as a kind of ideological foundation of U.S. foreign policy. What has Washington achieved? It certainly has even more nuclear bombs now. One military program outstrips the next. But the U.S. international position is not becoming stronger as a result of this. On the contrary.

Let us look at the facts.

The American politicians' cynical talk of "limited," "protracted" and "rational" nuclear missile war and their intention to localize such a war in the "European theater of military operations" have resulted in increased nervousness and anxiety in West Europe. A wave of anti-American feeling has developed. The White House's unceremonious attempts to smash the "gas-for-pipes" contract have added fuel to the flames. Of course, the class, social foundation of transatlantic solidarity does remain. But people on this side of the Atlantic are increasingly often pondering the consequences of the overflowing U.S. aggressiveness.

New strains, have emerged in relations between the United States and Latin America. Washington's support for the British colonial adventure in the South Atlantic place in an impasse even those who had been inclined to idealize the policy of the "North American big brother." Central America is in turmoil. There are growing protests at the heavy economic tribute that the peoples of the South American Continent are forced to pay to the U.S. monopolies.

Washington's fraternization with the racist Republic of South Africa and desire to block the granting of independence to Namibia by no means help to increase American prestige on the African Continent.

What about the Near East? It is clear to everyone that were it not for Washington's support and patronage, Israel would not have risked embarking on the path of genocide against the Palestinian people and turning long-suffering Lebanon into a bloodbath. The Americans are now wriggling and are in a spin. While defending and justifying Tel Aviv's anti-Arab policy and opposing the creation of an independent Palestinian state, they would at the same time like to be known as friends of the Arabs.

Unfortunately, the Arab world is disunited and is weakened by the collision between heterogeneous interests and intentions. The United States and Israel are playing on this, sometimes together, sometimes separately. But from a strategic viewpoint the United States, by supporting an unjust, unfair cause, is playing a game that promises it no gain.

More cracks have appeared in Japanese-American relations. Incidentally, they have also been on the increase in Japan's relations with a number of other countries because of its turn toward militarization, which is what Washington is talking it into.

Those are the facts. The American policymakers may well add a huge foreign policy deficit to the $100 billion budget deficit, the record unemployment, the wave of bankruptcies and the other crisis phenomena. Matters have reached the point where the following argument could be found in one American newspaper: If Moscow had managed to infiltrate its own agents into the White House, the paper wrote, they could not have done more than the current administration is doing to undermine America's prestige. So that is where the "hand of Moscow" should be sought, it transpires.

The Soviet Union pits against the bellicose, great-power, utterly egoistical U.S. foreign policy course a confident, restrained policy free from short-term fluctuations. "From the Decree on Peace, the first legislative act of Soviet power," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "to the recent exceptionally important decision -- the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- the entire policy of our party and state has been filled with a sincere desire to preserve peace. The Soviet Union is prepared to do and is doing everything possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe, curb the arms race and strengthen the foundations of world peace." In this we are marching shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal socialist countries and are pursuing a coordinated course that has a favorable influence on the course of world affairs.

Our country's European policy is based on the need to preserve the values of detente and to preserve and augment what was gained and enshrined in Helsinki. The successful completion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states that took part in the all-European conference would be of great significance for improving the political situation in Europe.

We advocate a just and comprehensive settlement of the Near East conflict based on guaranteed security for all the states of the region, including an independent Palestinian state.

Our policy with regard to the "Third World" countries proceeds from a recognition of the inevitability and benficial nature of progressive social changes. We vigorously support the peoples' struggle for equal, mutually advantageous cooperation free from the slightest signs of discrimination.

We sincerely want to normalize relations with the great Chinese neighbor and we are convinced that this will benefit both China, the Soviet Union and the cause of world peace.

The Soviet Union is against the further growth of tension in Soviet-American relations. We are in favor of their normalization and improvement and we are prepared for businesslike, thorough talks that necessarily take into account both sides' interests. We are confident that if our partners cease living in a world of illusions, cease cherishing hopes of superiority, and if they display great responsibility and political will, it will be possible to reach agreement on any issues.

But if Washington is unable to rise above primitive anticommunism and if it continues a policy of threat and diktat, that is fine, we are strong enough and we can wait. Neither sanctions nor warlike poses frighten us. We believe in reason. We believe that sooner or later -- and the sooner the better -- reason will prevail and the danger of war will be averted. (prolonged applause)

Mankind is worthy of peace and it will live in peace.

My speech is nearing its end. Allow me, dear comrades, to read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and to attach the Order of Lenin to the glorious banner of the city of Tbilisi.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree

On the award of the Order of Lenin to the city of Tbilisi

For its services in the revolutionary movement and in the establishment and consolidation of Soviet power in Georgia, for its great contribution to the victory over the fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 and for the successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural building, the city of Tbilisi is to be awarded the Order of Lenin

[signed] Chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium L. Brezhnev

Secretary of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium M. Georgadze. (prolonged applause)

Comrades. Once again I wholeheartedly congratulate the people of Tbilisi and all Georgia's working people on the high award. Your red-letter day today is a red-letter day for all the Soviet republics and the entire Soviet people. (applause)

May there always be clear, bright skies about our beautiful land. (applause)

May anything you do go well. (applause)

Success, health and a good mood to you, friends. (applause)

Long live Soviet Socialist Georgia. (applause)

Long live the inviolable USSR. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause)

DETAILS OF SHCHERBITSKIY VISIT TO DONETSK REPORTED

Tours Enterprises

AU041446 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 2

[RATAU report on Donetsk Oblast tour by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary]

[Text] While in Donetsk Oblast, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Poliburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, met obkom bureau members and visited a number of labor collectives. In the talks with party and soviet workers, economic leaders, workers, industrial and agricultural specialists, he touched upon the progress made in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for 1982 and the 11th 5-year period as a whole, the importance of each enterprise and farm's contribution toward the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and toward the implementation of the country's Food Program. The need was emphasized for a fuller use of local reserves, and for the wide dissemination of the experience accumulated by collectives which are creatively and effectively applying scientific achievements and a progressive labor organization.

At the Trudovskaya mine of the Donetsk coal production association, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary inquired about the methods applied by the collective to increase labor productivity, to reduce production costs and to apply new equipment. In the current 5-year period, the enterprise has already been credited with 114,000 tons of above-plan coal. A.V. Achinovich, director, and V.S. Tolmachev, party organization secretary, reported on the progress made in reequipping the mine and on the state of party organizational and ideoeducational work in the collective.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy met the workers of section No 4 headed by twice Hero of Socialist Labor I.I. Strelchenko. The mining collective is persistently working to fulfill its pledges assumed in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to extract by the glorious day 1,000,000 tons of coal.

At the mine V.V. Shcherbitskiy inspected the museum of the history of the enterprise, the canteen, and service facilities. He inquired how the miners were provided with dwellings, about their health services and their engagement in amateur arts and sports.

While in Maryinskiy Rayon, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary inspected the fields and stockbreeking premises at a number of farms. P.L. Sorokotyaga, raykom first secretary, told him about the first results attained by the rural laborers in implementing the Food Program. Notwithstanding the complex weather conditions, the rayon gathered good yields of grain, fodder and other agricultural crops this year. The rayon continued to implement its special purpose program for creating a firm fodder basis. The share of perennial grasses in the structure of the fodder area amounts to more than 40 percent. The rayon has initiated in the oblast socialist competitions for storing sufficient juicy fodder stocks for 18 months. Capital facilities for storing it has have been built at all farms. Year after year, Maryinskiy Rayon has been successful in fulfilling the plan for selling all stockbreeding produce to the state. The rayon party organization is now making efforts to strengthen the economy at lagging and medium farms and to pull them up to the level of advanced collectives.

While at the Shevchenko Kolkhoz, V.V. Shcherbitskiy visited the complex for breeding non-calving young cows, and at the Timiryazev Kolkhoz, the complex for beef production and the shop for the production of high-quality combined fodder, belonging to the Maryinka inter-kolkhoz combined fodder plant.

On the oblast tour, V.V. Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by V.P. Mironov, Donetsky Obkom first secretary; A.S. Statinov, oblispolkom chairman; and N.K. Grinko, Ukranian minister of the coal industry.

Addresses Meeting

LD061810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Thousands of Kievites gathered today at a meeting devoted to the ceremonial unveiling of a monument commemorating the reunification of the Ukraine with Russia. Leaders of the republic were present here together with party and administrative workers and representatives of public organizations. The central park of culture and rest and the square in which the monument has been erected were festively decorated. From the high bank here there is a broad view over the Dnepr and the beautiful city with its old districts and new construction projects, its historical monuments and museums.

To prolonged applause, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, cut the ribbon. The cover fell and before the gaze of those assembled arose a majestic composition symbolizing the unification of the two fraternal peoples.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Shcherbitskiy noted that today in the very heart of the Ukraine a majestic monument to mark the unification of the Ukraine with Russia has been unveiled. He recalled the words of Comrade Brezhnev, who said that in such times we especially feel the way in which the future is linked with what has been created, gained and defended by previous generations. The act of reunification of the Ukraine with Russia, the speaker stressed, marked a major turning point in the historic destiny of our country, and was significant for its future.

In the days of peace and during the years of harsh ordeals the people of the Ukraine always felt the reliable shoulder and the fraternal aid and support of the great Russian people.

The friendship and indissoluble unity of the working people of Russia and the Ukraine and of all peoples of the country, which came into being in ancient times have grown stronger in the joint struggle against czarism, feudalism and capitalism for the rule of the soviets.

This friendship and unity were tempered on the battlefields of the Civil War, in the unforgettable years of the first 5-year plan periods, in the cruel battles with Hitlerite fascism, in the difficult days and nights of postwar rebirth.

The Ukrainian people will always preserve the noble feeling of fraternal unification with the Russian people and with all peoples of the socialist homeland. It is indeed symbolic, the speaker went on to say, that the memorial was unveiled on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, in the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The achievements of 60 years on all fronts of economic and cultural building are especially visible and impressive.

In 60 years, essentially during the lifetime of one generation, the whole of our country and each of the fraternal republics comprising the great union have been transformed beyond recognition. Immense changes in the development of the economy, science and culture have also taken place in the Ukraine. The Ukrainian people knows that they have defended their freedom, their right to a happy life and have risen to the peak of economic and spiritual progress through the tested leadership of Lenin's party, through the internationalist unity of all peoples of the Soviet Union. We are rightly proud of our great homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Preparing to mark the notable jubilee, the harmonious family of Soviet peoples are demonstrating its monolithic moral and political unity and inviolable cohesion round its own party and its Central Committee with at its head Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, true Leninist and staunch fighter for peace.

In the year of its 1,500th anniversary the Hero City of Kiev has grown more beautiful and younger. No doubt this impressive ensemble will also beautify the capital of the republic and will become one of the favorite spots of the Kievites. The glittering arches of the monument are already an integral part of the town's appearance, a political symbol of those invisible bridges and threads with which the country's republic's are linked. These are bridges of creative thought and work, of spiritual and cultural unification, bridges of mutual attraction.

The unity of aim, the unity of intentions and strivings of all the country's nations and ethnic groups have become a great asset of our society. Our people are ardent Soviet patriots, staunch internationalists. They are making every effort so that with each passing year the beloved homeland becomes even more beautiful and so that its might and international authority grow steadily.

True to the Leninist behests, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing everything in order to deflect from mankind the threat of a nuclear war, to preserve and consolidate peace on earth. This peaceloving policy meets the aspirations and hopes of the peoples, and enjoys the wide support and approval of the whole of progressive mankind.

The Kievites, just as all working people in the republic and the country, are working with inspiration on the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the fulfillment of the tasks and socialist obligations of the jubilee year and the 11th 5-Year Plan period. After the example of the front-ranking enterprises of the Hero City of Moscow, the capital of our homeland, Kiev's labor collectives and the whole of the Soviet Ukraine are getting ready to mark 18 December, the day of the communist subbotnik devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, with highly-productive shock work.

The Communists and the entire people of the Ukraine, Comrade Shcherbitskiy said, see their lofty duty in constantly increasing the republic's contribution to strengthening the country's unified national economic complex, to speeding up scientific-technical progress and the earliest possible changeover of the economy to the rails of intensive development and toward the realization of the Food Program.

The unveiling was also addressed by: Comrade (Tarashchenko), team leader of the metal workers of the Kiev Leninskaya Kuznitsa factory and hero of socialist labor; Comrade Paton, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR and twice hero of socialist labor; Comrade Marchenko, machine operator at the Kilos state pedigree stud of the Pereyaslav-Khmelnitskiy Rayon, Kiev Oblast. The speakers said that for the Ukraine's working people there is no greater happiness than belonging to the unified and harmonious Soviet family, to the new historical community of people, the Soviet people, the collective farm peasantry and the people's intelligentsia of the Ukraine will also in the future strengthen brotherhood and Leninist friendship among peoples.

The participants in the meeting adopted with enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Flowers were laid at the foot of the unification monument.

BELORUSSIAN CP HOLDS EIGHTH PLENUM IN MINSK

PM051425 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Plenum of Belorussian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Eighth Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum was held in Minsk 27 October.

The plenum discussed the tasks facing republic party organizations with regard to increasing grain and fodder production and ensuring their efficient utilization in the light of CPSU Central Committee requirements and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. The report was delivered by V.I. Brovikov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the ensuing debate were: V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of Minsk Belorussian CP Obkom; L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of Grodno Obkom; S.M. Shabashov, first secretary of Vitebsk Obkom; V.V. Prishchepchik, first secretary of Mogilev Obkom; Yu.M. Khusainov, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium commission on questions of the agroindustrial complex; K.V. Matyushevskiy, chairman of Brest Oblispolkom; F. A. Tsekhanovich, second secretary of Gomel Obkom; V.I. Pavlyuchuk, Belorussian SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; A.I. Belyakova, first secretary of Grodnenskiy Raykom; V.F. Kebich, second secretary of Minsk Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor Ye.I. Kimstach, chairman of the Silnitskiy Kolkhoz, Polotskiy Rayon; V.A. Ivanov, general director of Grodno's S.O. Pritytskiy Azot production association; O.V. Chizhevskaya, head agronomist and party committee member at the Nasha Pobeda Kolkhoz, Belynichsky Rayon, and V.P. Samsonov, director of the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Farming.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed, which is to be published.

An organizational matter was examined. In connection with his reassignment, the plenum released A.S. Kamay from his duties as chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Agriculture Department. A.A. Yanovich was confirmed as chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Agriculture Department.

Taking part in the Eighth Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum's work was Comrade V. N. Konovalov, a sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee organizational Party Work Department.

LATVIAN CP PLENUM HELD, AGRICULTURE DISCUSSED

PM081329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Riga, 2 Nov (TASS) -- The rural workers of the Latvian SSR have actively joined in the fulfillment of the country's Food Program. The standard of production has improved and labor productivity has increased on the republic's farms. Socialist pledges have been fulfilled for the sale of grain and potatoes to the state and more fodder has been procured than before.

This was noted at a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum held today which discussed the tasks of the republic's party organization in further increasing grain production and strengthening livestock raising's fodder base in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations.

A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

USSR CSA ISSUES DATA ON LIVING STANDARDS

LD081758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] As already reported, the USSR Central Statistical Administration has prepared a jubilee statistical annual "USSR National Economy 1922-82." We now turn to the section of the collection which quotes figures describing the increase in national well-being.

First, figures showing the increase in the average pay of office and industrial workers. With the addition of payments and benefits from social consumption funds, this is now, on average R238 a month. If one takes into account that there is more than one person working in office and industrial workers' families, then the average monthly pay for a family, with the addition of payments and benefits, was almost R430 last year.

In their study of the material and cultural standard of living of the population, the USSR Central Statistical Administration systematically carries out selective research into the budgets of 62,000 families.

These figures are also quoted in the collection. The total income of a family is made up of sums of income in money and in kind [naturalnyy] as well as payments and benefits received from social consumption funds, including free education, medical aid and others. The structure of incomes is determined as follows:

Almost 71.5 percent is the pay of family members; about 23 percent is provided by social consumption funds. It is characteristic that payments from these funds increase from year to year. It is interesting to look into how families use their income: Food: a little more than 31.5 percent. This marks a trend toward reducing expenditure in this area. At the same time, family allocations for sociocultural and domestic services are continually rising, and are now, in the budget structure of an industrial or office workers' family, almost 24 percent.

Our family expenditures are less than in any other country. For Soviet people have an (?indisputable) advantage, as the state spends more than R30 per annum on the construction of housing, schools, cultural-domestic and medical establishments per industrial or office workers' family. It has the lowest apartment rents in the world, free education, including higher education, free medical aid, and a whole series of other benefits, paid by the state.

ENVOY TO U.S. MADE HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR

LD060058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Today we received a decree by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding Anatoliy Fedorovich Dobrynin the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. This is how his services in carrying out tasks for the party and Soviet state in the area of foreign policy have been noted.

AFP: JEWISH ACTIVIST ARRESTED IN LENINGRAD

NC071707 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov 7 (AFP) -- Soviet Jewish activist Josef Begun, 50, has been arrested at a Leningrad railway station and is to be brought to court for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation," friends of his disclosed today.

Mr Begun, a mathematician, had asked to emigrate to Israel in 1971. As a result, he lost his post and thereafter earned his keep by teaching Hebrew.

Under Soviet law, however, the teaching of Hebrew does not constitute "a legal source of revenue." Mr Begun was therefore found guilty of "parasitism" in Moscow in 1977 and assigned forced residence in Siberia.

Released some time later, he returned here to his wife, Alla Drugova, but was again sentenced in 1978 for having violated the law on residence permits and was transfered to Vladimir, north of Moscow.

According to the sources, his most recent arrest came after a police search of the apartment of a friend, where unspecified personal papers and books of his were seized. The papers are expected to be produced by the authorities at his trial.

ROMANOV READS BREZHNEV MESSAGE AT FACTORY

LD060330 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated the workers, engineering, technical and office staff of the Leningrad Kirovskiy zavod production association on a new labor achievement: The production of the 250,000th Kirovets tractor. There was a crowded meeting today in the assembly shop of the enterprise. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings message was read out by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkrom.

[Begin recording] Dear Comrades: I cordially congratulate you on a great labor victory, the production of the 250,000th Kirovets tractors. This is a considerable contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and implementing the USSR Food Program. Through the selfless work of the workers, engineering, technical and office staff of the association in cooperation with related enterprises, and thanks to the purposeful political and organizational work of the Leningrad party organization, one of the world's major facilities for the production of powerful wheeled tractors has been created. The development of future models of tractors is being successfully continued which will make it possible for a new step to be taken in raising the labor productivity of farm workers. The main thing now, in the current 5-year plan period, without slowing down and by thoroughly using reserves, is to complete the creation of capacities which will make it possible to increase the production of modern equipment vital to the national economy and to ensure its high quality and reliability.

It is pleasing to note that, true to the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Putilov workers [prerevolutionary name of the Kirov works] and the labor traditions of the Soviet people, the collective of the association is successfully completing the program of this jubilee year. Thousands of leading workers and hundreds of teams at your association, competing for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, have fulfilled their socialist pledges ahead of schedule and have completed the tasks for the first 2 and 1/2 years of the 5-year-plan by the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and much happiness, further success in your work for the benefit of our great homeland.

I would like to take this pleasant opportunity to wish you cordial congratulations on the 65th anniversary of Great October. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Dear comrades! First of all, permit me, on behalf of the Leningrad party Organization, on behalf of all the people of Leningrad, to express profound gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his warm greetings and for his high appraisal of the latest labor achievement of the collective of the renowned Kirovskiy zavod association and for his cordial congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 65th annivesary of Great October.

In response to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings, the Kirov workers will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle to further strengthen the economic and defense [illegible] of our homeland and for further successes in carrying out the decisions of the 26th Congress of our Leninist party. [applause]

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETING TO ALTAY CHEMICAL WORKERS

LD061916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the builders and operators of the first stage of the Altay coking and chemical plant, which is a major specialized enterprise of the ferrous metallurgy industry. The enterprise has advanced technology, high-productivity equipment, and means to ensure the protection of the environment. It is a graphic example of the implementation of party policy on the comprehensive development of the production forces and the mastering of natural resources in the eastern regions of the country.

It is important to note, writes Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that the young collectives of the plant are successfully mastering planned capacities and have already provided the country with over 800,000 tons of high quality coke. At the same time, a modern socialist town, Zarinsk, has developed with well-appointed houses, schools, medical establishments, trade enterprises, and community and cultural facilities for the population. The successful construction of the Altay coking and chemical plant is ensured by the high concentration of labor efforts and of material resources, of the fruitful cooperation of representatives of many oblasts, krays and union republics. This extremely important construction project has been given particular attention by the Altay Kraykom.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the plant collectives would continue to honorably fulfill the tasks for the further development of the important enterprise of the ferrous metallurgy industry.

PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING W. SIBERIAN ENERGY CITED

PM080935 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 28 October carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Pulling Together" by correspondent Yu. Belanov consisting of an interview with V.P. Kuramin, chairman of th USSR Gosplan inter-departmental territorial commission for questions relating to the development of the West Siberia oil and gas complex, on the power supply problems hindering the development of West Siberia's oil and gas resources. Lack of coordination between the numerous administrative bodies involved is identified as the major cause of the central problem -- a failure to ensure that new power capacities are commissioned sufficiently rapidly to keep up with rapidly increasing power requirements. The power machine building industry and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification are among those criticized for "failing to appreciate the West Siberia oil and gas complex's paramount importance for the whole of the country's national economy."

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN OIL PRODUCTION -- Over 14 million tons of oil per year come from Azerbaijan. Two-thirds of the valuable raw material are extracted from the Caspian Sea. In the near future, when the Baku plants of deepwater foundations will be commissioned, Caspian oilmen will be able to work in water depths of up to 200 meters. This will be helped by new machinery, which is now being designed by specialists. [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Oct 82 LD]

POWER GENERATION IN KIRGHIZ SSR -- Supply of power has commenced to the (Sharpoz) region of the Kirghiz SSR from the [words indistinct] In Central Asia through a 100-kilometer long powerline which crosses mountains and valleys. Meanwhile, power generation in Kirghiz SSR will double in the course of the current 5-year development plan period. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Nov 82 GF]

KIRGHIZ INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- The Directorate of Information of the Kirghiz SSR has disclosed that industrial production in the republic during the past 9 months of the current year increased by 4.4 percent compared with figures established during the same period last year. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Oct 82 GF]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 4-8 NOVEMBER

LD090150 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 4-8 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

4 November

Aktyuninsk growers have fulfilled their grain sales pledges. They have delivered 1,013,000 tons of grain to date. (1600 GMT)

Chuvash ASSR agricultural workers have obtained high grain yields for the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR -- 26.7 quintals per hectare. More fodder has been procured than in previous years. This was noted today at a plenum of the Chuvash Obkom. Tasks of the oblast party organization in raising the efficiency of agriculture and strengthening the fodder base of livestock farming in light of the demands of the party and instructions by Comrade Brezhnev were discussed. The North Ossetia ASSR has reported the fulfillment of the grain sales plan. An abundant harvest of corn has been gathered, with frontranking teams obtaining yields of 70-100 quintals per hectare. Considerably more choice corn has been procured than envisaged by the plan (1630 GMT)

5 November

In spite of the arid summer, the agricultural year has been successfully completed by Kirghizia's potato growers. Especially good results were achieved by the farms of Issyk-Kul Oblast, which sold 58,500 tons of potatoes to the state; the pledge was for 49,000 tons. (1200 GMT)

6 November

In Kirghizia the harvest of corn for grain and silage has come to an end. This year the crop was sown on 135,000 hectares and the average grain yield per hectare was almost 55 percent, more than last year. (0304 GMT)

Stavropol beet growers are completing the harvest: 1 million tons of roots have been delivered. Sales continue above commitments. This is the best crop ever grown, even in more favorable weather conditions. (1100 GMT)

Kustanay Oblast farmers have delivered 4,261,000 tons of grain to state granaries in difficult weather conditions. This is 1,108,000 tons more than the plan. (1300 GMT)

7 November

Belorussian farmers have supplied 1,855,000 tons of grain to state stores. (1130 GMT)

8 November

Farmers in Lulyab Oblast in Tajikistan today began to deliver cotton from the harvest. More than 140,000 tons have gone to procurement points. (0900 GMT)

ROLE OF ENTERPRISES ON SUBSIDIARY FARMS DISCUSSED

PM081457 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 November publishes on page 2 under the rubric "PRAVDA's Business Club" and the heading "The Plant's Agrarian Shop" a 3,000-word report by V. Kuzmischev, A. Nikitin and I. Sharov on a discussion, sponsored by PRAVDA, on the role of industrial enterprises' subsidiary farms. The report notes that the speakers include AUCCTU Secretary S.V. Kozlov; V.N. Nalivayko, deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building; N.M. Prilepo, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Forestry; and chiefs and deputy chiefs of various main administratons, associations, plants and industrial ministry sections. They gave an account of the development of subsidiary farms and discussed problems including the supply and distribution of equipment, the allocation of land, and the indicators for assessing the farms' work.

SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS ACHIEVE 180 DAYS IN ORBIT

LD091058 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 9 TASS -- Special TASS correspondent reports from the flight control centre:

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have been in orbit for 180 days now.

The cosmonauts had days off on November 7 and 8 and today continue work according to plan aboard the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 -- Progress-16.

In the morning they began a new biotechnological experiment to study the process of the separation of mixtures of tissue cells by electrophoresis and to improve the methods of obtaining highly pure biologically active substances in zero gravity. All these experiments are carried out on improved equipment and with account of the results of the research done earlier by the visiting crew of L. Popov, A. Serebrov and S. Savitskaya. The schedule for today also includes a number of standard maintenance measures aboard the station, care for plants and physical exercises.

Tomorrow Berezovoy and Lebedev will have medical check-ups. It is planned, in particular, to examine the condition of the cardiovascular system under physical loads.

According to telemetry data and reports of the crew, the onboard systems and scientific equipment of the space complex function normally. Both cosmonauts are well and in good spirits and display good teamwork.

NEW TV RELAY STATION OPENS IN GEORGIA MOUNTAINS

PM081111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 82 p 2

["From a TASS report": "Blue Screens in the Mountains"]

[Text] Television has come to the villages of the Georgian SSR's high mountain Akhmetskiy Rayon. As PRAVDA has already reported, a totally automated relay transmitter has been installed 3,300 meters above sea level in the spurs of the greater Caucasus.

BRIEFS

TV TRANSMITTER IN ALTAY -- An automatic retransmitter installed in the central farmstead area of a remote Altay village will enable inhabitants to watch the Red Square parade from Moscow on television for the first time. With this retransmitter coming into operation, work is completed on taking in all the villages of Semipalatinsk, near Irtyshe and [word indistinct] region. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2104 GMT 6 Nov 82 LD]